confolándole algúnos con dezir, tendria quien rogasse por el en el ciélo, respondió; no se si tendrá tanta habilidad.

J. Mejor podréis dezir lo que dixo el otro llevando a su mugér a enterrar, que preguntándole cómo no yva con ella en el entiérro, respondió, Váyase esta vez assi, que a ótra yó se lo que rengo de hazér.

R. Dexémos grácias, que no puédo ten présto olvidár a quién túve tánta voluntád.

7. No se si me aventure a dezir que en ésta dáma tuviiteys mal guito.

R. Porque?

7. Porque es muy górda.

R. Cóntra gústo no ay dispúta. Quánto y mas que la mugér górda es frésca en el verano, y en el invierno tiéne con que abrigarse un hombre; y no huéssos que le hágan mai.

J. No nos metámos en semejante disputa, dexémos a cáda lóco con fu téma y bolvámos a hablár de Sevilla, que délde ésta cuesta se divisa alguna parte de su grandeza, que no es tan póca que no se pánza.

R. La torre es la que se pa-

comforted him, Saying, he would have one to pray for hims in heaven, and he ansiver'd, I know not whether he is capable of it.

J. You had better say as another did, who when his wife was bury'd, being ask'd why he did not go with the burials ansiver'd, let her go so for this time, I know what I have to do the next.

R. Let us leave jesting, for I cannot fo soon forget a person I so entirely lov'd.

J. I know not whether I may venture to say, that you had no good fancy in the lady.

R. Why?

J. Because she is very fat.

R. There is no arguing against tastes. Besides, a fat avoman is cool in summer, and keeps a man warm in winter, and is not all bones to bruise

J. Let us not enter upon such a controversy, let us leave every mad-man to his onun humour, and let us again talk of Sevil. for from this hill, there is a view of some part of its grandeur, which is not so inconsipuéda dezir múcho en su ala- derable, but that much may be said in praise of it.

R. It is the steeple that ap-

7. Notáble es su altúra, y mas que puédan subir hásta lo álto délla dos persónas júntas acavállo.

R. Y la Girálda, \* que le fálta si con cáda viénto se múda.

7. Esto yo lo jurára.

R. Direys que porqué tié-

ne nombre de hembra.

J. Y esso no basta? Peró bolvámos a nuestro téma.

R. Esta torre con las dos ermánas a los ládos son armas de su sánta iglésia.

7. Quien son las dos er-

mánas?

R. Sánta Fústa, y Sánta Rufina, Patrónas désta gran ciudád.

J. Una cosa siento en el alma de no aver visto en ella, que metiénen muy loada, que es el monumento que házen el juéves santo.

R. Es cósa peregrina ésso, y las limósnas que se dan essa

femána.

J. The height of it is very remarkable, and it is so much more that two persons together may ride up a horse-back to the top of it.

R. And what can the \* Giralda want, if she turns with

every wind.

J. I would freely swear it. R. You mean because six

bears a woman's name.

J. And is not that sufficient?
But let us return to our subject.

R. This tower, with the two sifters on the sides of it, are the arms of its holy church.

J. Who are the two sisters?

R. St. Justa, and St. Rufina, the patronesses of this great

city.

J. It grieves me to the heart that I have not seen one thing in it, which I have heard much prais'd, and it is the sepulcre they make on Maundy Thursday.

R. That is very extraordinary, as are the alms which are

given that week.

<sup>\*</sup> Note, That this Giralda is the name of a vast Figure of a Woman, that stands on the top of the aforesaid great Steeple of Sevil, and serves for a Weather-cock, turning with the Wind, and perhaps called Giralda from the Spanish Word, girar, to turn.

7. Por ciérto que la Iglésia es sumtuósa.

R. Avéys notádo las muértas, y Altáres?

7. No.

R. Pués pássan de seténta los Altáres que áy el élla, éstos sin los del cláustro; tiéne también nuéve puértas, y ochénta vidriéras; la grandébispo, Dignidades, Canonigos, Racionerós, Veintenéros, Capellánes, Músicos, Sacristanes, Móços de córo, Pertiguéros, y ótros muchos; sóbre tódo pássa la rénta de sóla fu fábrica de cinquenta mil Ducados.

J. La cultódia dizen que es cósa admiráble vélla.

R. Es tan grande que la llévan en un carro.

3. Pués que tendrá de pé-

R. Mas de mil y treciéntos márços de pláta, que hazen veinte y féys arróbas; y de altór tres váras y média, y ésto sin la cruz que lléva por remáte, que es de una quárta, y el áncho de colúna tiéne cérca de dos váras.

J. The church is certainly

very sumptueus.

R. Have you observ'd how chas Capillas que tiéne, pu- many Chapels, Doors, and Altars it has?

. No.

R. Then, there are above seventy Altars in it, without including those in the cloysters; it has also nine doors, and eighty windows. The grandeur of the za de aquellas grádas es cósa steps is extraordinary, without peregrina, y sin ésto el Arço- mentioning the Arch-bishop, Dignitaries, Canons, Demy-Canons, Vicars Chorals, Chaplains, Musicians, Sacristans, Singing-boys, Vergers, and many more; but what is above all the revenue only for repairs, is above fifty thousand Ducats.

> J. The tabernacle they say is a avonderful thing to be seen.

> R. It is so big that it is carry'd in a cart.

> J. What may it weigh then?

R. Above a thousand three hundred marks of plate, which amount to six hundred weight and a half; the height three yards and a half, without including the crosson the top, which is a quarter of a yard long; and the breadth of it between the columns, is near two yards.

7. Sospécho

7. Sospécho que es una de ·las ciudades mas antiguas Sevilla, de quántas áy en Espáña.

R. Mil y seteciéntos y véinte y siéte anos, antes que. Christo nuestro Señor encarnésse, túvo principio su antigua fundación. Peró dexando ésto es sin número la riquéza que en si enciérra, y la remota gente que en élla se hálla.

J. Múchas cósas áy que assombran en esta ciudad, có- be admir'd in this city, as the mo la Alcayzería, el reál Alcázar, la Aduana, cása de la Moneda, Lónja de los mercaderes, la Cárcel, la Alhóndiga, su juridición con hórca y cuchil-10, Oc.

R. Sin esto provée Sevilla de azéyte a tódo el réyno, y las Indias.

7. Yo he oydo dezir, que múchos dias se registran en la aduána mas de diéz mil arrobas.

R. Hablár de sus bastimentos de pan, vino, cárne, frútas, cáça, y pescádo, seria núnca acabar.

7. Las dos colúnas que tiéne en la una puéita la figura de Hercules, primero fundador sirst founder of this great city desta gran ciudád; y en la ótra on one of them, and on the o-

F. I fancy Sevil is one of the ancientest cities in Spain.

R. The ancient foundation of it was laid a thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven years before the incarnation of Christ our Lord. Besides, the wealth it contains is immense, as is the number of remote nations that resort to it.

J. There are many things to exchange of shops, the royal palace, the custom-house, the mint, the merchants exchange, the goal, the granaries, its jurifdiction with power of life and death, &c.

R. Besides, Sevil furnishes the whole kingdom, and the West-Indies with oil.

J. I have heard it said, that several days, above ten thousand arrobas (that is 125 tun) are enter'd in the custom-house.

R. It would be endless to talk of its provisions, of bread, wine, flesh, fowl, and fish.

J. The two pillars in it, with the figure of Hercules, the Julio Cesar, que la ilustré con ther, that of Julius Cesar, who

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cierto memorábles.

bricaron los Móros.

que dista séys léguas de Sevilla.

con fuértes muros, 118 torres, y viltólo alcázar, regán-Holpitales.

de una famosa hechizera que of a famous vitch said to have dizen húvo un tiémpo en Sevilla, y después se passó a to have removed thence to Carmona?

los múros y cércas que la ro- adorn'd it with the walls, and déan, y quinze puértas en élios works that encompass it, and que la engrandézen; son por sisteen gates in it that contribute to its grandeur, are very remarkable.

R. Si miramos en éllo, que R. If we rightly consider it, mayor grandeza que éstos what more grandeur than this Canos de Carmona, que fa- Aqueduct of Carmona, which was built by the Moors.

J. Pués avéys nombrado J. Since you have named a Carmóna, dezid algúna cosa Carmona, give some account della, porqué yo no la he of it, for I have seen no more visto mas que de pásso, y se than in passing through, and know it is six leagues from Sevil.

R. La ciudád de Carmóna R. The city of Carmona esta puésta in sitio eminente, is seated on an eminence, and has strong walls, with 118 towers on them, a beautiful do sus dilatadás végas Córbo- palace, and its spacious menes y Guadana. Prodúce su dows are water d by the rivers término múcho pan, visso, Corbones and Guadána. Its azeyte, aves, frittas, significant territory produces much corn, lizas, ganados, & tódo le wine, oil, forul, fruit, herbs, es necessario para la vidation cattle, and all that is necessary mana. Tiene la ciudad tres for human life. The city conmil vezinos, divididos en tains three thousand families, siète Paroquias, con cinco divided into seven parishes, with conventos de Frayles, otros five monasteries of men, and tántos de Mónjas, y buénos as many of nuns, and good Hospitals.

7. No avéys oydo hablár J. Have not you heard talk liv'd some time in Sevil, and Carmona?

Mm 2

R. No sólo he oydo hablár della, peró la conocí, y vi tódos sus inscrumentos, que no éran sinó unas baratijas, por lo qual no creo en hechizos.

F. Yo a la verdád créo que los áy; peró que los áya, o no los áya, dezidme lo que sabéis de aquélla viéja embuitéra.

R. 'Ella se aprovecháva de mil cófas, como son hábas, verbéna, piédra del águila, pié de texón, fóga de ahorcádo, grános de helécho, espina de erizo, flor de yédra, huéssos de corazón de ciérvo, ójos de lóba, unguéntos de gáto négro, pedaços de agújas clavádas en corazónes de cabrítos, sángre y bárbas de cabron bermejo, sessos de asno, y una redomilla de azéyte serpentino, sin ótras invenciónes de que no me acuér-

F. Y en que pararon todos eitos hechizos?

R. En que la encorozáron, y a élla, y a ótros diéz les diérona treciéntos azótes, tras lo qual me embió a avifár que se iba a Antequera, que going to Antequera, if I pleas'd si queria la fuesse a ver, y si I might go see her, or if not no que me llevaria en bo- she would carry me through the lándas.

R. I have not only heard talk of her, but I knew her, and saw all her tools, which were mere trumpery, and therefore I believe nothing of witchcraft.

J. For my part I verily believe there is; but whether there is, or is not, tell me what you know of that cheating old woman.

R. She made use of a thousand things, as beans, verbein, eagle's stone, a badger's foot, a halter one had been hang'd in, the seed of the fern, the prickle of an hedge-hog, the flower of ivy, the bones of a stag's heart, the eyes of a she-wolf, oyntment of black cat, pieces of needles stuck in hearts of kids, blood and beard of a reddiffs he-goat, brains of an ass, and a little vial of oil of serpents, besides other inventions which I cannot call to mind.

J. And what came of all these spells?

R. That she was carted, and she, and ten more, had three hundred laskes a-piece, after which, she sent me word she was 7. Fuysteys air.

7. Fuysteys la a ver, o

supisteys que fin tuvo?

R. No la vi, que no me importáva el buscárla, ni pudo élla con tóda su sabér, hazér me bolár; peró súpe que sué a Antequera, dónde la cogiéron haziéndo hilár un cedázo, y echándo únas hávas, y le dieron ótros dozientos açotes; partió de allí a Málaga, adónde dió sin a su miserable vida.

Criádo 1. Senóres no se olviden v. m. con la conversación que se va llegándo la nóche, y si nos quedámos a la seña de la estrella, la cáma será dúra, y la céna ligéra.

7. La hambre déve de avér llegádo, que la noche no está tan cercána, peró el aviso no

es para despreciar.

Criado 2. En verdád senéres míos que mi camaráda
tiéne razón, que lo mejór es
llegár con dia a la posáda,
cenár despácio, y acostárnos
tempráno, pués éstos cavállos nos traerán hárto mosídos, y los estomágos bién
gastádos.

R. Pués tenéys párte en élla, no sabriáys aprovecháros de la conversación, y no po-

J. Did you go see her, or did you hear what end she had.

R. I saw her not, for it did not concern me to look for her, nor could she with all her art make me fly; but I heard she went to Antequera, where she was taken making a sieve-spin, and casting beans, and they gave her two hundred lashes more; she set out from thence to Málaga, where she ended her wretched life.

Serv. I. Gentlemen, let not your discourse make you forget that the night draws on, and if we should take up at the sign of the star (that is under the canopy of heaven) our bed will be hard, and our supper light.

J. It is likely you are hungry, for night is not so near at hand, but the advice is not amiss.

Serv. 2. In truth, my masters my comrade is in the right,
for it is best to get into the inn
by daylight, to sup at leisure,
and go to bed betimes, for these
horses will tire us sufficiently,
and get us good stomachs, or
digest what we have eaten.

R. Since you partake in it, could not you improve upon the discourse, and not set all your

nér tódo vuéstro cuidádo en comér y dormir, que son las cósas en común éntre los brútos y los hómbres, siéndo la razón la que nos differencia dellos.

Criádo 1. Senor mas vále una lónja de tozino pára quién tiéne hambre, y una cama mullida pára quién viéne cansado, que téda la razón del mundo, y la misma razón nos ensena que busquémos lo que requiere la neces- maintain our bodies. sidád, y el sustentár nuestros cuérpos.

F. Ea caminémos pués, aunqué no féa por mas que complacér a éitos móços que paréce que van con hámbre; y lo peor que témo avémos in errado el camino, y aqui no

ter ay a quien preguntar.

R. En quanto al camino créo que vámos bién legúros; peró con tódo buéno ferá preguntar, pués, si no me en-- gáno, alli veo un pastór.

7. Lleguémonos alla a pre-

guntár.

R. Amigo, dezidnos, es éste

el camino a Carmona?

Pastor. Bien van vs. ms. el camino es derécho, no le puéden errár.

thoughts upon eating and sleeping, which are things in common between beasts and men, whereas it is reason that distinguishes us from them.

Serv. I. Sir, a rasher of bacon is better for a man that is hungry, and a soft bed for him that is tired, than all the reason in the world; and reason it self teaches us to seek for that which necessity requires, and to

J. Well, let us put on tho it be only to please our men, who seem to be hungry; and what is still worse, I am afraid we bave lost our way, and here is no body to enquire of.

R. As for the way, I believe we are safe enough, however it will not be amis to ask, for if I mistake not, I see a shepherd yonder.

J. Let us go thither to ask.

R. Tellus friend, is this the way to Carmona?

Shep. You are right, Gentlemen, the way is strait, you cannot miss it.

F. Quanto

Huesped. Quanto quisiéren v. m. hallarán, a pedir de bócas cámas affeádas y fábanas limpias.

Criado 1. Si peró para cenir, que la cáma sin céna no

háze buén suéno.

R. Mirád vos por los cavállos, que téngan múcha y buéna paja, buén héno, y buena ceváda, o avéna, y dexad el cuydado de la céna, que en buénas mános quéda.

J. Agora, huesped, que ay que comér?

Huesped. Ay liébre, conéjos, perd zes, póllos, pollas, capones, gánsos, ánades, pávos, carniro, váca, puerco, cabrito, escojan mis Senores.

R. Con un par de perdizes, & úna buéna pólla, ávra para nosótros, peró pára los móços ferá menelter cósa de mas pelo.

Huesped. Dexénlo v. m. a mi cuenta que yo procurare agradár a ámos, y criádos.

7. Séa assi, áya baltánte pára tódos, y dádnos agóra a probar de vueltro vino, mientras se guisa la cena-

Huesped. En quanto al vi-

Holt. You will find every thing you would have here, Gentlemen, ask and have neat beds, and clean speets.

Serv. 1. Ay, but the supper, for a bed without supper, will not make one sleep sound.

R. Do you look to the horses, that they have plenty, and good straw, good hay, and good barley, or oats, and take no care of the supper, for that is in good hands.

J. Now, landlord, what is there to eat?

Holt. There is hare, rabbits, partridges, chickens, pullets, capons, geese, ducks, turkeys, mutton, beef, pork, kid; do you choose, Gentlemen.

R. A couple of partridges, and a good pullet will be enough for us, but our men must have something more substantial.

Holt. Leave it to me, Gentlemen, and I will endeavour to please both masters, and servants.

J. Let it be so, provine enough for all, and now let us taste your wine, whilst the supper is dressing.

Holt. As for wine, there no, no le ay mejor en toda is no better in Spain, for iho' Espana, que sunqué no sey I am no drunkard, nor yer a Nnborraclio

borracho, ni bevedór, lo que drinker, what I drink must be yo gásto quiero que sea bué- very good, and such I give to no, y tal le dóy a mis huespe- my worthy guests. des honrádos.

parátes, pero los buénos be- ly, but great drinkers have a vedores tienen por refran, que saying, that good wine carries el buén vino lléva los hóm- men to heaven. bres al ciélo.

so puéda ser.

én vino cria biténa fángre, la good blood, good blood begets buéna sángre engéndra buéna good conditions, good conditions condición, la buéna condición páre buénas óbras, las bunas óbras llévan los hómbres al ciélo.

profános, y vámonos a la ig- fane sayings, and go to the next lesia mas cercána, a dar grácias a Diós que nos ha traydo aqui con bién, y rogár nos guarde en adelante.

#### Platicas entre cena.

R. No áy mayór regálo que una perdiz.

7. Para mi no le ay ma-

yór que una buéna pólla.

R. Cóntragusto no áy dispúta. Por esto segasta tódo.

J. La esperiencia nos mué- J. Experience shows, that stra, que lo mas escaso es whatsoever is most scarce, is

R. No quisiéra dezir dis- R. I would not talk foolish-

7. No entiendo cómo es- J. I do not understand how that can be.

R. Dizen ellos que el bu- R. They say good wine breeds bring forth good works, good works carry men to heaven.

7. Dexémos éstos dichos J. Let us lay aside these prochurch, to return thanks to God for having brought us hither in safety, and pray he will protect us for the future.

# Discourse at supper.

R. There is no greater dainty than a partridge.

J. There is no greater for

me, than a good pullet.

R. There is no disputing against tastes. That is the reason that all things go of.

siémpre

siémpre lo mas estimádo, que lo que ánda sobrádo en póco es tenído.

R. Essa es verdád muy conocida, y arguir contra ella fuera negarfe a lo que estamos viéndo con los ojos; peró ay pérsonas tan amigas de porfiár que aun lo que está paténte a los ójos no quiéren concedér.

7. Por esso áy tántas dispútas en el múndo, por el mal natural de tales personas, que no quieren dexarle llevar de la razón, sinó de su vanidád, la qual los háze nécios por no parecérlo.

R. Essa vanidad es la que mas parte tiéne en tódo lo que hazémos, y dezimos; porqué pócas óbras, o palábras áy que no tengan su púnta deste ví-CIO.

Huesped. Con su buena licéncia de vs. ms. véngo a sabér si está la céna a gústo, si fálta algúna cósa en que les podámos servir en esta cása, y si contenta el vino.

J. Si nos quexáramos la cúlpa fuéra nuéstra, que en verdád las áves no puéden ser mejóres, ni mejór guisádas,

ever most valued, for that which is over plentiful, is made little

account of.

R. That is a truth well known, and to argue against it, would be opposing that which we daily see with our eyes; but there are some men so fond of contending, that they will not believe what is evident to their eyes.

That is the reason, why there are so many disputes in the world, through the ill disposition of such persons, who will not suffer themselves to be led by reason, but by their vanity, which makes them fools, for fear of being thought so.

R. That vanity has the greatest share in most things we do, and say; for there are few words or actions free from some touch

of that vice.

Holt. With your good leave, Gentlemen, I come to know Safere subether you like your supper; quet or whether any thing be want- faut ing that this house affords, and choses subsether the suine is to your.li-

. If ave floould complain, it would be our own fault, for intruth the foruls cannot be better, nor better dress'd, and the Nnz y el

y el vino es tal que si tuviéramos ral coltúmbre nos hiziéra bever mas de lo necessario, peró sin cometer excesso nos hemos de regalár con el, porque alégra el coraçón.

R. Es mui honrádo nuéstro huesped, y su tráto es conforme, y tal será de nué-

Itra párte la pága.

Huesped. Viván mis senóres múchos anos, por la múcha merced que me házen, y el contento que me dan en servir persónas que tánto merécen; porque a vézes después de aver trabajádo lo possible por agradár ay algúnos que no puéden dar buéna palábra.

J. Esso, o procéde de tenér muy perversa condicion, o de su natural miserable, por parecérles que despreciándo quanto les ponen delante quédan ménos obligados a la buéna pága, rinéndo siémpre só-

bie hainra.

R. Esso manánalo verémos, y tengo en ran buéna opinion a miestro huesped, que no ciémavrá porque renir, quánto y mas que no me hállo inclin do a essas pendencias, y si me la házen úna vez me

wine is such, that if we were wont so to do, it would intice us to drink more than is necessary, but we will make much of our selves without exceeding, for it chears the heart.

R. Our Host is a very honest man, and behaves himself accordingly, and on our part

the pay shall be suitable.

Holt God preserve you many years, my masters, for the great favour you do me, and the satisfaction I receive in serving persons of so much worth; for sometimes after all possible pains has been taken to please, there are some that cannot give a good word.

J. That either proceeds from a perverse temper, or from their covetous nature, believing that despising all that is set before them, they are the less obliged to pay generously, always making a broil about the reckon-

R. We shall see that to morrosv, and I have so good an opinion of my host, that I do not believe there will be any cause to differ; besides that, I am no way inclin'd to those quarrels, and if I am once put guardo de la segunda, y avi- upon, I take care of being so

so a todos los que puédo que se guarden.

no les contentare, pagarán lo que guitaren, que yó se que quién les sirve.

y nosótros no dexarémos de correspondér, acostémonos agóra, y quedád a buénas nó- you.

ches.

las de Diós a vs. ms.

a second time, and give notice to as many as I can, that they

may secure themselves.

Huesped. Yo les prométo a Host. I promise you, Genv'. m'. que no tendrán de tlemen, you shall have no occaque guardarle, si la cuenta sion to summe, if the reckoning does not please you, you shall pay what you please, for I know no han de querér que les sir- you would not be serv'd for novan de válde, o que piérda thing, or have me lose by serving you.

7. Amigo, vuéstra buén J. Friend, your civility has procedér nos tiéne obligados, oblig d us, and we will not fail to do accordingly; let us now go to bed, and a good night to

Huesped. Mui buénas se Host. God give you a very good night, Gentlemen.





Colloquio tercero.

Entre un 'Amo llamado Don Alonso, y su Criádo, sun Sástre, y una Lavandera; y Don Pédro.

Acerca de lo que toca al vestirse, cortesia, y nuevas.

Criado. Son las nuéve dádas.

A. Porqué me dexáste dormir, sabiéndo que tenia que

C. Por no enojár a v. m. pues quien duerme liempre

diár. Enciende agora la lúmbre, y caliéntame una camifa, y unas calcétas, y lácame ó- kings, and take me out another tros calçónes, que me quiero pair of breeches, for I will rife. ievantár.

C. Qual vestido gusta v. m. de ponérse?

Colloguy III.

Between a Master, called Don Alonso, and his Servant, a Taylor, and a Laundress, and Don Pedro.

About what belongs to dreffing, civility, and news.

Amo. O Yés, mégo, que Master. Do you hear, lad, hóra es?

Criádo. Son las nuéve dá
Criádo. Son las nuéve dá
Servant. It has struck nine.

A. Why did you let me sleep, knowing that I had business to

S. For fear of making you angry, Sir, for they that sleep, siente que le inquieten. are always vex d to be disturb di

A. Yá no se puede reme- M. There is no remedy now, light the fire, and warm me a Shirt, and a pair of under stoc-

> S. What suit of cloaths will you please to put on, Sir?

A. Dame el negro, porqué voy a un entiérro-

C. Lo peor es que no áy

camila limpia.

A. Pues cómo, teniéndo strémo, y me gástas la paciència.

C. No se impaciente v. m. pues bién sábe que tódas viniéron traydas del camíno, y que no ha avido tiémpo de lavár, y enjugárlas, aunqué yó múcho se lo encomendé a la lavandéra; peró élla se ha venido, sin llamárla. ing for.

ligencia.

Lavandera. Dios le págue a v. m. éssa buéna consideración, y caridád; que múchos cavalléros ay que quiéren que los póbres les sírvan de válde.

A. No se entiende esso conmigo, dezid lo que mónta la rópa, y se os pagará.

L. El criádo Señór la contará, y me dára lo que dáva

a otras.

C. A mi cuenta mónta diéz reáles.

M. Give me the black, for I am to go to a funeral.

S. The worst of it is, that

there is no clean shirt.

M. How so, when I have tantas? Eres descuidado en e- so many? you are excessive careless, and tire my patience.

> S. Sir, be not impatient, for you know they were all worn, upon our journey, and there has not been time to avasts and dry them, though I gave the Laundress a great charge about it; but she is come, without send-

A. Bien ha sucedido, y M. It has hapned well, and élla meréce ser muy bien pa- she deserves to be very well paid gáda por su cuydádo, y di- for her care, and expedition.

> Laundress. Godreward you, Sir, for that good consideration, and charity; for there are many Gentlemen, zuho zvould haue the poor to serve them for nothing.

> M. That is not my temper, say what the Linnen comes to,

and you shall be paid.

L. The Servant, Sir, may count it, and give me as he gave another.

S. According to my reckoning, it comes to ten royals.

A. Esso es hazér la cuénta sin la Huespedad, dezid vos Senóra lo que es contentará?

L. Esse Senór, es précio sabido, no áy que replicar; si v. m. suére servido de dár me alguna cóla, por avér trafnochádo plua servirle, quedaré rogándo a dios le págue la caridád, y estimaré la mercéd.

A. Bién lo avéys merecido, ay tenéys los diéz reálas que mónta la rópa, y éstos dos de ventaja.

L. Mil ános viva mi Sénó, a quien suplico mánde siempre a ésta su póbre criáda.

A. Id con Dios, y bolved el fábado. Móço, mandáites venir el Sástre?

C. Dos hóras ha que le llamé, y créo que el cs que súbe la escaléra.

A. A bien tiémpo llegais, que ya escáva para salir, cómo avéys tardádo tánto?

Sastre. No pude mas Senor, que quién sirve a muchos no es duéno de su tiém-

A. Bien está, yó os he embiado a llamár pára que me for you to make me two suits hagais un par de vestidos.

M. That is reckoning without your Hostess; do you say mistress, subat suill content you?

L. That, Sir, is a known price, there is nothing to fay to it, if it shall please you to give me something for having set up to serve you. I will pray to God to reward your charity, and be thankful for the favour.

M. You have well deserv'd it, there are the ten royals the linnen amounts to, and two royals over-

L. May my master live a thousand years, and I beseech you always to employ this your poor servant.

M. God go with you, and come again on Saturday. Lad, did you order the Taylor to come?

S. I called him two hours ago, and believe it is he that is coming up the stairs.

M, You are just come in time, for I was ready to go abroad, what made you stay so long?

Taylor. I could not help it, Sir, for he that is to serve many, is not master of his own

M. It is well, I have sent of cloaths.

S. Ordéne

quiere, y pára quándo, y mire si gusta ver comprar lo cárgo.

C. Senór mio, no se fie de Sastres que es su professi-

ón hurtár.

A. Cálla lóco, que no a-

pruévo deffas grácias.

S. Déxele v. m. pues es propio de criádos querer entretener sus amos a cósta agena. Y mandeme lo que fu-

ére de su gusto.

A. Haréisme un vestido entéro de escarláta, tenéd cuénta que séa el páno finissimo, y la colór grana verdadéra; con sus guarniciones de óro, de las mejóres. El otro será blanquecino lláno

fin guarnición algúna.

. S. Aquí tráygo buéna cantidád de muéstras de todos géneros y en particulár de la escarláta, y colóres cláros no los áy mejóres en el mundo v. m. mire si le agrádan, aunqué las piéças siémpre son mas hermósas que en ias muéitras.

gan con tóda brevedád.

S. Ordéne v. m. cómo los T. Give your orders, Sir how you will have them made, and against what time, and connecessário, o si lo déxa a mi sider subether you will see things bought, or leave it to me.

> S. Sir, Do not trust Taylors, for stealing is their pro-

fellion.

M. Hold your peace, mad man, I do not like these jests.

T. Let him alone, Sir, for it is natural for Servants to direct their masters at other men's cost; and give me such com-

mands as best please you.

M. You must make me a whole suit of scarlet, take heed that the cloth be super-fine, and the colour in grain, with gold trimming of the best. The other of a whitish colour plain, without any lacing.

T. I have brought a constderable quantity of patterns of all sorts, but especially for scarlet, and light colours there are none better in the world, sec, Sir, suhether you like them, though the pieces are always more beautiful than the patterns.

A. No es menestér mirál- M. There is no need of lo mas, estas dos muestras looking any farther, I choose escojo, y los vestidos se há- these two patterns, and let the cleaths be made as soon as possible. O o S. Si

S. Si v. m. no mánda ótra cóla, me vóy a disponér lo que me ha ordenádo.

A. Bien sabéis la confiánça que hágo de vos, cómo filmpre me compráys las medias, y los guántes, lo mismo

haréis por mi agóra.

S. Un par de seda, y uno de estámbre, digo de médias para cada vestido, me paréce es lo que he comprádo ótras vezes. Los guántes Senór quantos han de ser, y si to- must there be, and whether all dos bláncos, o algúnos de white, or some colour'd? colór?

A. Acérca de las médias assi será cómo dezis, los guantes una dozena de blancos, y média de color, delgádos pára el veráno; tódo lo mas presto que pudiére ser, porqué cómo véngo de camino no téngo lo necessário pára parecer en la corte.

S. Manána a la nóche estaalli a dos d'as el guarnecído,

en esto no avrá fálta.

A. Si assi lo cumplis, no M. If you perform it, I depido mas.

C. Senor, aqui está Don S. Sir, Don Pédro is here.

Pédro.

és me la háze tan grande, en be does me so great a favour adelantarse en venime aver, as to be before hand with me

T. If you have no other commands, Sir, I will go to provide suhat you have order'd.

M. You know how much I confide in you, that you always buy my stockins, and gloves, you will do the same for me now.

T. One pair of silk, and one of worsted, I mean as to the stockins, for each suit, is what I bought at other times. How many pair of gloves, Sir,

M. As to the stockins, it must be as you say; the gloves, one dozen of subite, and half a dozen colour'd, thin, for summer; all as soon as may be, because being come off a journey, I have not necessaries to appear at court.

T. To morrow night, the rá aqui el vestido lláno, y de plain suit shall be here, and truo days after, the lac'd, there shall be no failure in it.

sire no more.

A. Entre su mercéd, pu- M. Let him come in, since siendo

a besárle la máno-

amigos verdadéros. Dos húviniendo cansádo.

stirme para irle a buscar. self to go look for you.

s'glo.

entretenér, núnca han sído cumplidos mis gústos por la tálta de su compania, siémpre de mi tan desseida.

D. P. Yá que ha llegádo la feliz hóra de bolvérnos a

siendo mi obligación aver ido in coming to see me, when it was my duty to have gone to kiss his hands.

D.P. Dexémos cumplimi- D. P. Let us lay aside coméntos, que parécen mal éntre pliments, which do not look well among real friends. I ras ha que estuviéra aqui, si had been here tovo hours ago, no fuera por no inquietarle, were it not for fear of disturbing you, being tir'd when you

A. Bien se conoce la ami- M. Your friendship for me, stad que me teneis, en aver plainly appears in your so extenido tánta quenta con el actly taking notice of the day I d'a que os escrivi esperávalle- writ to you, I expect ed to come gar a esta ciudad, y la pun- to this city, and your being so tualidad en no perdér la oc- punctual in laying hold of the casión de dárme este gusto, opportunity of giving me this que os prométo para mi no satisfaction, for I assure you le áy mayor que tenéros con- none can be greater than your migo, y agóra acabáva de ve- company, I had just dress'd my

D. P. Muchos dios ha que D. P. It is along time since no nos vémos, y tóda ausen- we saw one another, and abcia es lárga adonde ay buéna sence is abvays tedious subere voluntad, de mi puédo de- there is affection, I can say this zir que me ha parecido un for my self, that I have thought

it an age.

A. Bién me puéde creér M. You may safely believe pués es mi amigo que aunqué me, since you are my friend,. he hallado harto en que me that though I have found enough to divert me, my satisfaction has never been compleat, for want of your company, of which I am abvays so coverous.

D. P. Since the happy hour is come, that we are met again, O 0 2 juntár

juntar dézidme alguna cossa de tell me something of what you lo que avéys visto en Francia, have seen in France, which I occasiones que vos bien sa- pany, for such reasons as are

béys.

a vezes son sospechosos, tomandose la libertad de inventár lo que les dicta su imaginacion, únos exagerándo las cósas muy allá de la verdád, y ótros despreciándo quinto ay fuéra de fus própias tiérras. Francia es tal que no necessita de hypérboles pára alabárla, teniéndo tánto verdadero que admirár, que no fe hártan los ójos de mirár, y es verguénza que áya lénguas maldizientes que se atrévan a hablar mal della.

D. P Por labér con quánto desenfado algúnas periónas cuéntan lo que apenas han fonádo, cómo si fuéra todo evangélio, doy puco crédito a lo que óygo en las conversaciones que acáso se offrécen, conociendo que no fáltan hombres, que se précian de mentir; siendo un vício de que tódo l'ómbre bien nacído ought to be asham'd of. se deve afrentar.

que tanto la he desseádo ver, have so much coveted to see my y fui tan páco venturóso que self, and was so unfortunate no pideacompanaros, por las that I could not bear you com-

well known to you.

A. Los que han caminado A. Travellers are often liable to be suspected, as taking the liberty to invent subatsoever their imagination dictates to them; some extolling things far beyond truth, and others de-Spising all that is out of their ovun countries. France is such a one, that it needs no hyperboles to commend it, as having so much real to be admir'd, that the eyes are not satiated with beholding, and it is a shame there should be such foul tongues as do speak ill of it.

> D. P. As I very well know with what an air, some persons tell that they scarce dream'd, as if it were all Gospel, I give little credit to rubat I here in conversation that accidentally occurs, being satisfy'd there are men that value themselves upon lying, whereas it is a vice that all men subo are swell born

- A. Infame cósa es no tratár verdád, y no áy que ponér dúda que quién se desmánda en lo que no le impórta sólo por un vil gústo, no dexará de pecár de la misma manera donde le cupière algun interés.
- D. P. Infinitos son los dános que acarrean essas maiditas hablillas, sin reparár en éllos los que se déxan llevár de tan pervérsa costumbre.
- A. Quántos predicadóres áy no son bastantes pára ponér fréno a las lenguas, mal lo haremos nofótros.
- D. P. A que propólito es el predicar fi la vida del predicadór no corresponde con el sermón. Mas fuérça tiéne un mal exémplo que diez platicas fántas. Y lo que peór es, cómo los fermónes se házen por fines mundános no áy que espántar que no hágan frutos espirituáles.

A. La mála vída de los ecclesiálticos es la perdición de los segláres. Peró no nos vámos embarcándo en vidas agénas; cáda úno mire por si, y andará el múndo mejór. and the world will go better.

- A. It is an infamous thing not to speak truth, and it is not to be doubted, but that he who gives himself a loose in what does not concern him, only for a vile pleasure, will not forbear transgressing in the same manner where any interest will accrue to him.
- D. P. Insinite mischiefs are the consequence of that cursed tittle tattle, and yet they subo suffer themselves to be led anyay by that percerse custom never regard them.

M. All the preachers in the world are not able to curb tongues, it is not likely that we should do it.

D. P. To what purpose is it to preach, if the preacher's life is not suitable to the sermon. One bad example is more prevalent than ten holy discourses. And what is still worse, the sermons being made for worldly ends, it is not to be wonder d that they produce no spiritual fruit.

M. The ill lives of the churchmen are the ruin of the laity. But let us not launch out too far in other men's lives; let every man look to himself,

D. P. Assi es, que el mirár tánto en lo que házen los ótros, es cáusa de no reparár en nuéltras óbras. Acabémos pués con eltas moralidádes, y bolviéndo a vuéltro viáge contádme alguna cóla del.

A. Que os he de contár? Essas relaciones piden múcho espácio; si desseáys informáros, leéd éssos borradóres, en los quáles hallareis múchas particularidades, que iva as- ticulars, that I still writ down, sentando mientras las tenía fréscas en la memória.

D. P. Pára mi no avrá mayor plazer. Pero dezidme que os paréce de la nacion Francésa.

A. Esse es un téma en que áy múcha variedád de opiniónes, confórme a cáda uno le lléva su natural inclinación; y cómo yá hémos reparádo, áy génte que no hábla bién de nádie. Peró dexándo esso aparte, y hablando sin passión, d go, que el valor de los Franceses sus múchas guérras y vitorias le han dádo bién a conocer, fin que sea necessário a largarme sobre essa materia. Pués si vámos a las letras, que génte en el múndo ha sacado a luz

D.P. That is right, for our observing so narrowly what others do, is the occasion of not regarding our own actions. Let us therefore have done with this morality, and returning to your travels, tell me something of them.

A. What shall I tell you? Those relations require much leisure; if you desire to be inform'd, read these notes, in subich you will find many parsubilst they were fresh in my memory.

D.P. Nothing can be more pleasing to me. But tell me your opinion of the French na-

A. That is a subject wherein there is great variety of opinions, as every man is led by his natural inclination; and as we have already observid, there are people that speak well of nobody. But laying that aside, and speaking impartially, I say, that the valour of the French has been sufficiently made known by their many wars and victories, jo that it is needless for me to enlarge upon that matter. If we come to literature, what nation in the world has publish'd

mas líbros exceléntes en tódas sciéncias y facultádes, y son tántos hos hómbres doctos en éste tiémpo, y aun communidades dellas entéras, que apénas es créible. No quiéro parecér apassionádo en dar cuénta de lo que tóca a la religión, y vída exemplár, aunqué es ciérto que en ningúna párte víven los Clerígos mas recatádos, ni los Religiófos mas encerrádos, y el sólo Convento de la Trape nos da a conocér, que no fuéron fábulas las que le cuéntan de los Mónjes del Egypto y de la Thebaida, pués áy óy dia quién les iguále en la austeridad y mortificación de su vida.

D. P. Bién quédo satiffécho en los tres principales púntos, que son ármas, letras y virtúd, siéndo lo que aveys dicho tan manisiés o como la luz del día, y querérlo negár es cómo disputár cóntra la evidência de los ójos.

A. Pués si passámos a las ártes, adónde se hallarán en mas perfección que en Francia? Sus grándes Pintóres y Estatuários han llejádo yá a igulárse con los mayores maéstros de Italia, que por tán-

more excellent books in all sciences and faculties, and there are so many learned men at this time, and even whole communities of them, that it is scarce credible. I will not be thought partial in treating of what relates to religion, and an exemplary life, tho' it is certain that the Clergy no subere live more reserved, nor Religious persons more close confin'd, and the Monastery of la Trape alone convinces us, that those overe not fables rubich they tell us of the Monks of Egypt and Thebaida, since there are at this time such as equal them in austerity and mortification of life.

D. P. I am very well satisfied as to the three principal things, which are arms, learning and virtue; all that you have said being as manifest as the light of the day, and to go about to deny it is like arguing against the evidence of our eyes.

A. Now, if we proceed to arts, where can they be found in greater perfection than in France? Its great Painters and Statuaries are now come to equal the greatest masters in Italy, who have for so ma-

tos ános han sido estimádos los únicos en el múndo. Los Múlicos aún no han ganádo la sáma, y con todo no les falta náda pára póder competir con quántos éste siglo ha producído. De los Architectos hablén aquéllas infignes fabricas de l'erfailles, les Invalides, y ótras im numero modérnas; dexándo apárte las antiguas de Témplos, y Palacios, y tódos ótros generos. Si buscamos Ingenieros para lo militár, adónde irémos mejor por élios que a Francia? y si pára óbras maravillosas en água, mirémos aquella infinita quantidad repartida por tódos los jardines del ya nombrádo Palacio de Versailles, y trayda de tan léxos cómo el rio Seine, de donde un prodigioso Ingenio la levánta quiniéntas y diez brázas pára embiárla de alli a los dichos jardines.

D. P. Dádme licencia de interrumpiros, aunqué os escúcho con el mayor contento, y de preguntáros que os paréce del Escuriál en comparación de Versailles y de los jardines de Aranjuez para con los desse mísmo Palacio. my Years past been lookt upon as the only men in the world. The Musicians have not yet gain'd the reputation, and yet there is nothing wanting in them to vie with all that this age has produc'd. For the Architects let those celebrated fabricks of Versailles, the Invalides, and other modern ones, without number, speak; laying aside the ancient, of Churches, Palaces, and all other sorts. If we look for Ingineers for military affairs, whither can we better go for them than to France? and if for wonderful water-works, let us look upon that infinite quantity spread through all the gardens of the already mentioned Palace of Versailles, and brought from so great a distance as the river Seine, from whence a prodigious Engine raises it sive hundred and ten fathoms, to convey it from thence to the said gardens.

D. P. Give me leave to interrupt you, though I listen to you with the greatest satisfaction, and to ask you, what you think of the Escurial compar'd with Versailles, and of the gardens of Aranjuez with respect to those of that same palace.

A. Digo,

A. Digo, que es maravillósa óbra la del Escurial y que en náda céde a Versailles; y en lo que toca a Aranjuez, es un parayso de deléites; péro el grán cási milágro de los jardines de Versailles, es el traér las águas de tan; lexos, y el levantárlas en tal altúra del rio en tan imménsa cantidád. Pués el yá nombrádo hospital llamádo les Invalides, mas paréce una hermosissima villa, y contiéne quátro mil foldádos, que yá no están páraservir, o por vejés, o por herídas recibidas, siéndo proveidos de todo lo necessario, y viviéndo con tal goviérno que mas parécen religiósos que soldádos, y la fábrica de la cása es un prodígio de magnificéncia.

D. P. Siémpre túve inclinación a ver múndo, aunqué hásta agóra no la he podído cumplír, y ésta córta relacion la ha despertádo de manéra, que será fuérça satisfacér éste desséo.

A. Pára mi no avrá mayor dícha, porqué no tardaré yo múcho en bolvér a Fráncia, aviéndo dexádo allá múcha párte de mi alma, con

M. I say, that the work of the Escurial is wonderful, and nothing inferior to Versailles; and as what belongs to Aranjuez, it is a paradise of delight; but the almost great miracle of the gardens of Versailles, is the bringing the water from so far, and the raising it so high from the river, in such an immense quantity. Then the hospital before mentioned, called les Invalides, looks more like a most beautiful town, and contains four thousand soldiers, who are unfit for service, either through age, or the wounds they have received; being supply'd with all necessaries, and living under such government, they are more like religious men, than soldiers, and the structure of the house is a prodigy of magnifi-

D. P. Ihave been always inclined to travel, though I have not as yet been able to bring it about, and this short relation has rous'd it so effectually, that I must of necessity comply with this propension.

M. It will be the greatest happiness for me, for it will not be long before I return to France, having left much of my heart there, with a most

úu

úna bellissma dama con quién estóy concertádo de casar; la le déve náda en hermofúřá, y si a vos os contenta por mi cuenta quedará el procurár serviros; y os asseguiro, que no consiste tédo su dote en bulnas cáras, y gentílės cuérpos, porqué además de otras múchas grácias y habilidades, tienen ámbas tan buéna hazila codicia, no ménos que el guito.

D. P. Siéndo cósa de vué-Itra recommendación a mi no podrá dexár de sérme mui gráta, y cómo ya estámos ámbos en edad de tomár estádo, será cumplir con nuéit: a amiltad el tomárle a un tiémpo, y quedarémos mas vinculádos teniéndo el parentésco de dos ermánas, que no dúdo vivirán fiémpre confórmes, con que gozaremos la mayor felicidad.

A. Yá que os pláze, irémos, con la brevedad que se pudiére, disponiéndo las cósas pára la partida, y perdonád que os avise que hémos de that I signify to you, that we parecer de manéra que no des- are to make such an appearance digamos de quien somos, ni as may become our quality, and

beautiful lady, with whom I dm contracted; who has a qual tiène una ermana que no sister, nothing inferior to her for beauty, and if you like her, leave it to me to take care to scrive you; and I do assure you, that all their portion does not consist in fine faces, and good shapes, for besides many other graces, and good qualities, they have both of them such good fortunes, énda, que se puiede satisfacér that coverousness may be satisfied as swell as the appe-

> D. P. Being of your recommendation it cannot fail of being most agreeable to me, and since we are both of age to dispose of our selves, it will be suitable to our friend-Ship to do it at the same time, and we shall be the more linked together with the kindred of two sisters, who, I do not question, will always live lovingly together, so that we Shall enjoy the greatest happines.

M. Since you are pleased, rue ruill, as soon as possible, order our affairs towards setting forsvard, and pardon me def-

deshonrémos las que nos han de honrar a nosotros. De mi parte, ya os he dicho que están hechos los conciertos, de la vuéstra consio que se hará tódo cómo desseámos.

D. P. Digo que dispondré quánto os pareciére, disponed vos de mi, que ciérto me vóy enamorándo de oydas, y me ha de parecér un siglo, cada día que se dilatáre la partida.

A. Buéna es la priésa, por mi vída, si tan fácil sóys de enamorár, no se cómo avéys passádo hásta agóra sin algún ensayo, peró de tódo puedé avér avido, sin que tuviésse yo parte en secrétos semejantes, que éltos no siempre son pára communicádos.

D. P. No os páile tal por el pensamiénto, que pára con vos jamás he tenido vó lecréto, ni créo le tendré. Vámos agóra a comér, pués le háze hóra, y después serhará lo que Diós dispusieré.

A. Vámos adonde fuére vuéitro gústo, y visitémos nuéstros camarádas.

nor dissonour those who are to honour us. On my part, I have already told you that the contract is finished, and I confide that all will happen on yours according to our avilles.

D. P. I say I will order whatsoever you shall think fit, do you dispose of me, for in truth I begin to be in love by hear say, and I shall think every day an age, that passes away

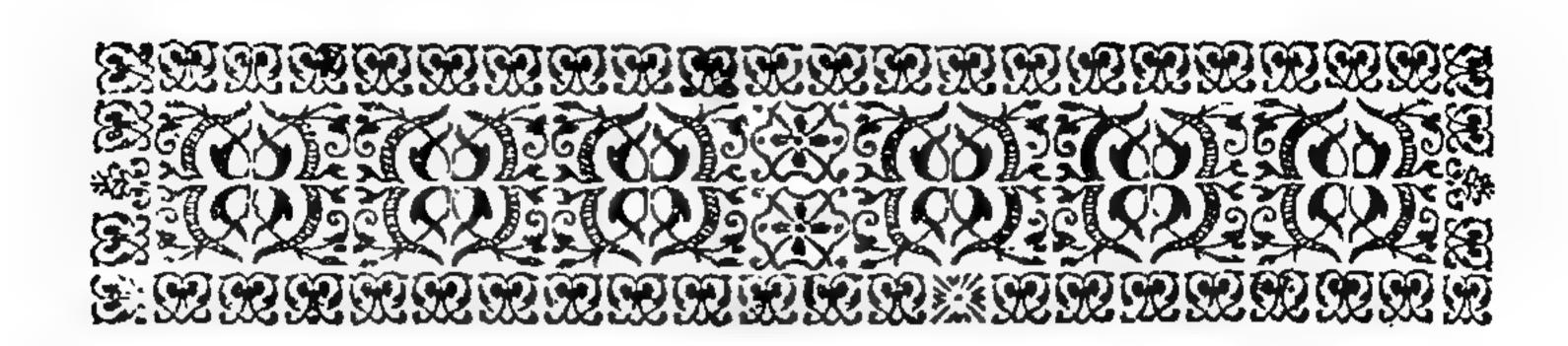
before our journey.

M. Upon my life, you are very hasty, if you are so apt to fall in love, I know not how you have done all this while without some essay, but such a thing may have been without my being let into such secrets, subject are not always fit to be imparted.

D. P. Do not imagine any such thing, for I never had any thing that I kept secret from you, nor do I think I shall. Let us now go to dinizer, for it is time, and afterwards that will be which God shall ap-

point.

M. Let us go vulvere you please, and let us visit our companions.



Coloquio quarto.

Sobre várias Matérias, éntre Upon several Subjects, bequátro Camarádas, Diego, Fernándo, Tómas, y Eduárdo.

Habennus D. A que hémos comi-comedo do, vámonos a paíva f. sir al jardin, que dizen es dieo. L. buéno para la digestión, y accuso L'éleusaremos de dormir la si-

F. Dezis bien, que ésta Dieis cossumbre de dormir es muy percesus perezola, y si no es en tiémpo de grandissima calór, mejor es divertirnos.

7. No gastémos el tiémpo en ceremónias, que es muy mal gastádo, y no gústo déllas.

aggredios E. A mi no me agrádan, E. I like them no respectivos mas la cortesía siémpre es vility is always good. buéna.

Colloguy IV.

tween four Companions, Fames, Ferdinand, Thomas, and Edward.

J. Now we have dined, let us go walk in the garden, which they say is good for digestion, and we shall avoid sleeping the afternoon nap.

P. You are in the right, for this custom of sleeping is very sloathful, and unless it be when the heat is excessive, it is better to take some diversion.

T. Let us not spend time in ceremonies, for it is very ill spent, and I do not love

E. I like them not, but ci-

D. Re-

D. Reparen bien en lo que viéren, y verán múcha curiosidad en éste jardin, que es uno de los mejores que le hállan en éstas pártes.

F. Estos andámios son mui agradables por la sómbra de los árboles, y odorífero de las

múrtas.

7. Otra buéna calidád tiénen, que es ser lárgos, pára evitar las múchas buéltas a que obligan los córtos; y lo áncho que puéden andár seis persónas a la par con deicánio.

E. Las éras tan límpias que se puéde dormir en éllas, y fegún la yérba está vérde parécen mullidas, y combidan a echárse en éllas.

D. 'Essa enramáda es deleytosa en el veráno, espuésta a tódos los viéntos pára refrescár, y libre de los ráyos

del fol.

F. Esta grúta con tédo, en mi opinión le háze múcha ventaja en lo fresco, y en lo apazible, semejáse múcho con lo natural, y góza los adórnos del árte.

7. Aquélla fuénte es bélla, y aquélla cascáda háze un

J. Take good notice of what you see, and you will see much curiosity in this garden, which is one of the best there are in these parts.

F. These walks are very and I. agreeable for the shade of the trees, and the sweet scent of

the myrtle.

T. They have another good quality, which is, that they are long to save the often turning voltast, there must be in short ones; and their breadth, that six persons can walk on a breast in

E. The beds are so neat, that they are fit to sleep on them; and the grass so green, that they look soft, and invite to lie down upon them.

D. That arbour is delightful in summer, exposed to all winds to refresh, and free from the sun-beams.

F. However this grotto, in my opinion is much beyond it for coolness, and agreeableness, admintage it looks very natural, and has the ornaments of art.

T. That fountain is beautiful, and that cascade makes a facis ruydo que paréce alégra, y al noise that seems to exhilarate, mismo tiémpo adorméce los and at the same time lulls the fentidos

sentidos con lo incessáble del senses asleep with the incessant fonido.

E. Adelantémonos un pó- E. Let us advance a little co a ver los frutáles, y go- to see the fruit trees, and enzar de su iruta.

delicióso que los higos, y a- me than sigs, and here they are qui los ay en perfección. in perfection.

duráznos quándo son grándes ches, when they are large, and y madúros, cómo los déste ripe, as these on this tree. arbol.

T. Estos melocotones me llevan a mi los cjos, y tie- my eyes, and they have a se-nén éllos un gusto sobe- vereign taste. ráno.

otro quiére, pués te dos se han for the same as another is, since differenciádo, yó escójo pára you have all vary'd, I make mi estas perás bergamótas, y choice of those bergamot pears, regalemónos cáda qual con- and let us treat our selves eve-

var, como les ninos, de la like children, by the fruit, fruta, que Diós crió para el which God made for sustenance, sustento, y no pára engolosi- and not to indulge our appetite. ecouter nirnos. Escuchemos un rá-Let us awhile listen to the sweet to el dulce cánto de los pa- singing of the little birds, jarillos, que sin ayúda de subo suithout the help of mamaéstros házen úna musica sters make such musick, as is quanto mas natural mas ma- the more avonderful, the more raville sa.

aprenden, y los que mas ha- and those which have the best bilidad tienen salen mas dies- capacity prove most skilful, as

found.

joy the fruit.

D. Para mi no la ay mas J. None is more delicious to

F. Yo me contento con F. I am satisfied with pea-

T. These melocotones charm

E. Por no querér lo que E. Because I will not be forme a su apetito.

ry one to his own appetite.

D. No nos dexémos lle- J. Let us not be deluded natural it is.

F. Ellos los unos de los ótros F. They learn of one another, tros, cimo entre los hómbres, it is among men, for every learn-

adjuto

que

dió, y no conforme al mac- not according to the master. itro.

7. El ruysenor es milágro de la naturaléza, y háze ventaja a todos los démas. No lo he viito, pero afirman que es tánta a vezes la fuerça que ponen en cantar que se cáen múertos.

nor, y no se si a vezes no le tódos es el canario.

nombrádo los principáles y merécen ser estimados, peró que aya paxaros que apréndan a formar voz humána, y hablár palábras distinctas, es lo mas de maravillar, y he oydo yó milmo un papagáyo que cantáva de tal manéra, que quantos le oyan sin vérle, juzgávan que éra persona humána.

F. También háblan las maricas, y los tórdos, peró jamas con la perfeción que los payayos, y es digno de reparir que reniendo estas áves picos y no bócas cómo notó- like us, they can form words,

que cáda discipulo sale con- er proves according to the taforme al talento que dios le lent God has given him, and

> T. The nightingale is a won-vosignal der in nature, and surpasses all mitsele others. I have not seen it, but it is affirm'd, that they sometimes strain themselves so much wices L. with singing, that they drop down dead.

E. La calándria no le qué- E. The lark comes not far da a dever mucho al ruyse- behind the nighting ale, and perhaps sometimes equals him; nor iguala; ni es menos de esti- is the goldfinch less valuable, már al gilguéro, peró fóbre but the canary bird is beyond

D. De los cantóres avéys J. You have nam'd the chiefest of the singers, and they deserve to be valued; but that there should be birds that learn to form an human voice, and speak distinct words, is most to be admir'd, and I my self have heard a parrot that sung after Juch a manner, that all who heard and did not see him, concluded it was some human person.

F. Magpies, and blackbirds, also talk; but never so perfettly as parrots, and it is worth observing, that those birds having benks, and not mouths

tros,

tros, puédan formár palábras, which they do within their lo qual por ésto éslas házen throats.

allá en el gaznate.

T. Múcho áy que confiderár en el hablar y cantár de las aves, péro también me paréce que meréce nuéltra atención aquella prodigiósa variedad de colores que se halla éntre éllos, porqué apénas el arte ha llegádo a ygualárlas.

> E. Muy hermófas los produce nuéitra Europa, peró no llegan con múcho a las que se hállan en la Asia, y la in Asia, and America.

América.

- las aves nos hallamos éntre the birds we are come among éstos estánques, que se hal- these ponds, which are very well lán muy bién proveídos de stor'd with all the sorts of sish tódos los géneros de peces that live in such waters, there que viven en semejantes à- are several sorts of them. guas, y ay differentes generos déllos.
- estánques son picas, o lúsos, are pikes, or jacks, and carps, y carpas, pero en este río se but inthis river an infinite numcogen infinitas trúchas, y a ber of trouts are taken, and in su tiémpo salmones que suben the season, salmon, that come de la mar a desovár, y des- up from the sea to spann, and pués en su sazón los salmon- afterwards at their time the zillas que báxan a criárse en small salmon that go down to la mar.
- ravillas de la naturaléza, o hablándo con mas propriedád,

- F. Much reflection may be made upon the talking and singing of birds, but I am of opinion that the prodicious variety of colours that is found among them, deserves our observation, for art has scarce been able to match them.
- E. Europe produces very beautiful birds, but they do not come near those that are found
- D. Conversándo acérca de D. Discoursing concerning
- F. Lo principal en estos F. The chiefest in these ponds thrive in the sea.

T. Esta es otrà de las ma- T. This is another of the wonders of nature, or to speak more properly, of the divine

de la divina sabidursa, la immensidad de géneros de los únos, y la rára pequeñéz de ótros.

E. Múcha es la distinción en los tamáños; cómo también en la figura; o hechéra; peró en lo que tóca a hermofúra, no se que se hálle en alguno dellos, ántes los mas fon disfórmes, y póco agradábles à la vista, sin tenér cósa que contente a los ójos, además de ser múdos, y faltárles voz.

D. Si no puéden entretenér los ójos, ni los oydos, aloménos no les fálta con que satisfacér el gusto; puès no ày mayor regalo que el que nos dan la mar, y los ríos, en tan vários plátos cómo déllos se sácan, si no fáltan buénos cocinéros que los sepan guifár.

F. No quiéro despreciár lo que tánta párte del múndo estima; peró pára mi mas vale una pierna de carnéro, o un lómo de váca que quánto las águas prodúcen, y si vámos a las áves, éstas en delicadéza sobrepújan quánto

wisdom, the immensity of the sorts of fishes, their different pézes, sus differentes formas, shapes, that hideous magnitude aquella espantosa grandeza de of some, and the strange smallness of others.

> E. There is a great diversity in sizes, as also in the figure, or make, but as for beauty, I know not of any that is among them all, on the contrary most of them are mi-Shapen, and no avay pleasing to the sight, having nothing agreeable to the eyes, besides their being dumb, and having no. voice.

> J. Though they cannot entertain the eyes, nor the ears; however, they do not want something to please the taste; for there are no greater dainties than those the sea, and rivers affords us, in such variety of dishes as are taken from them, if there be no want of cooks that know how to dress them.

F. I will not undervalue that which so great part of the world values; but for my part I had rather have a leg of mutton, or a surloin of beef, than all that the waters produce; and if we go on to the foruls, they in delicacy exceed all the world

ay en el universo para el sustento humáno.

gústo, y me atengo yó a la carne que cisa carne, y fatisfáce, dexándo el estómago bien prove do para en adelante; siendo el pescado de la naturaleza del elemento en que se cria, que por mas que se harte una persona, luégo se hálla con hámbre, porqué no

queda fustáncia.

E. No puedo ir contra esse parecir, peró con tódo vémos que ay gentes en el mundo que mas viven de pescádo que de carne, y noobitánte son robústas, y en las grandes mésas tiénen en múcho el salmon, las langoitas, las ostras, y otros múchos generos; y los pescados saládos, y en escabéche dan mas nutrimento, entre los qu'iles se puéden contár el abadejo, el elturion, y el atún.

D. Con qualquier cosa que nos criémos es ciérto que hémos de crecer, y hallarnos bién; asti vémos que no ay hombres mas fuerres y bien dispuéstos que los de algunas pártes muy septentrionáles, donde désde la ninéz, su principal sustente, es pan

affords for the sustenance of.

T. Digo que tenéys buén T. I say you are in the right, and I am for flesh which breeds fless, and satisfies, leaving the stomach well furnished for the time to come; subereas fish is of the nature of the element it is bred in, so that though a man eat never so much to satiety, he is presently hungry again, because

no substance remains.

E. I cannot oppose that opinion, however we see there are people in the world who live more upon fish than upon flesh, and nevertheless they are strong, and at great tables they highly value salmon, lobsters, oysters, and many other sorts; and fifth that is salted, or pickle l affords more nutriment, among which may be reckoned poor jack, sturgeon, and tunmy fiss.

D. Whatsoever it is that we are bred with, it is certain that we shall thrive and do well; thus we see there are no men stronger, and lustier than those of some of the very northern parts, where from their infancy, their main sustenance is barley, or oaten bread, de

cárne, o pescádo. or fish.

nuestras labracióras, no les entrára bocádo en el euerpo.

7. Yá que se ha habládo tánto del comér, razón será no nos olvidémos que tambien se ha de beber, y dexándo aparte el água que crio Dios en general no sólo pára los hombres, finó rambién pára quántos animáles lia puésto en este múndo, es el vino el mas soberáno de quántos liquóres hasta este dia se han conocído, o que las edádes venidéras, y la humina invención hallarán para bién de las criatúras racionáles.

E. Los vinos que prodúce iola Espana apénas se puéden contár, pués que será de tó-

de cebada, y avéna, algúna some milk, roots, without leche, rayces, sin sabér que being ever acquainted with cosa es vino, y mui poco de wine, and very little with fless,

F. Los que se crian con F. Those who are daintily regalo no pueden con estos bred cannot bear that sort of mantenimientos. La natura- food. Nature is satisfy d'avith leza con poco se contenta, little, but the body must be inpéro hase de hazér el cuerpo nar d to it from the first years; a ello désde los primeros á- for afterwards it is too late. nos, que después es tarde. Let us look upon our squeam-Mirémos nuéstras dámas me- ish ladies, if they should have lindrosas, si les pussieran delan- such things set before them, as te los que son regalos para are dainties for our country women, not one morsel would go into their stomach.

> T. Since so much has been said of eating, it is but reasonable we should not forget that we are also to drink, and leaving aside the water which God created not only for men, but also for all the creatures he has plac'd in this mortel in general, wine is the most sovereign of all the liquors that have been known to this day, or that future ages, and human invention will ever find out for the benefit of rational creatures.

E. The wines Spain alons produces are hardly to be re koned up, what then must there das las ótras tiérras? Hablár be in all other countries? To désso fuéra núnca acabár. talk of that would be endless: Qq2

El vino en general tiéne mu- Wine in general has many virchas virtudes templadamente tues moderately us'd, and acud r a los medicos que nos recourse to physicians, or ancilas d'gan, o a los au óres an- ent authors, experience teaches son bastántes alabanzas, y ay quien las puéda negar, y ble al paladár que por ésse folo gúlto ay tántos que se piérden.

pre nos citán empalagándo nár sáma de muy leidos, porque son tan enfadúlas sus réglas, que no áy paciéncia que baste para éllas. Uno de meschir con el vino; ótro

usado, y sin ser menester without being oblig'd to have. tiguos, la esperiencia nos en-us, that it gives strength, makes seña que da fuerças, alégra the countenance chearful, fortiel rostro, sortifica los nervi- sies the nerves, helps the sight os, ayúda a la vista de los of the eyes, cherishes the stoójos, esfuerça el estomágo, mach, causes good digestion, haze buena digestion, despi- sharpens the appetite, causes sound érta el apetito, háze buén su- sleep, drives away melancholy, éno, quita la tristeza, y pó- and rejoyces the heart, which ne alegria en el corazón, que are sufficient commendations, and known truths, which no verdádes conocidas, que no man can deny, and besides all this it is so agrecable to the sin tódo elto es tan agradá- palate, that so many are ruin'd only for that pleasure.

D. En verdád que avéys J. In truth you have been acertado en no cansarnos con in the right in not tiring us los disparátes de múchos de vith the absurdities of many of de los antiguos, con que siem- the ancients, with which the moderns who would gain the los modérnos que quieren ga- reputation of having read much are always cloying us, for their rules are so disagreeable, that no patience can bear with them. One of them teaches us how nos enseña quánta agua se ha much water must be mix d with our wine; another fixes pone tassa en las vezes que the number of glasses that is se ha de bever; otro nos di- to be drank; another tells us ze hasta que edád nos hémos till what age we must abstain;

de abstenér; otro no quiére los tenía entónces en la ca- time in his hend. béza.

F. Yo no entiendo para que son tántos precéptos, tódo hómbre templádo fábe lo que en este caso le conviene, sin que séan menestér cuéntos viéjos de dos mil anos; y los borráchos se rién, y reniégan de tédas éssas vejézes. Quánto y mas que áy mózos que no necessitan ménos de un trágo de vino que los viéjos, y áy estómagos que requiéren dobladá la cantitád que étros. Pues dezir que no lo bévan las mugéres tambien tiéne su pedáço de locúra, cómo fi sus cuérpos no fuéran humános, y no necessitáran de aquél alívio también cómo los hómbres.

7. Que mayor locura puéde aver que el ir a pedir conséjo de los muertos para lo que estámos viéndo con los ójos, y palpándo con las mános? Peró está éssa costúmbre tan introducida, que no iólo en las conversaciónes en-

another will not allow women to que lo bévan las mugéres, y drink it; and thus a thousand. assi otras mil patarátas con- fopperies, according to what forme a lo que cáda uno del- every one of them had at that

> F. I do not understand what so many precepts are for, every moderate man knows what is fit for him in this case, without standing in need of old stories of tovo thousand years; and drunkards laugh at and curse all those antiquities. Besides that, there are some young men who have no less occasion for a glass of wine than the old, and there are stomachs that require double the quantity as others. Then to say that women must not drink it, is also a piece of madness; as if their bodies where not human, and did not stand in need of that comfort as well as men.

T. What greater madness can there be than to go ask advice of the dead, for those things we see with our eyes, and feel with our hands? But that custom is so established, that the heathen philosophers are not only thrust into convertran les philosophos gentiles sation, without head or tail; sin que ni para que, mas los but the very preachers stun us.

milmos

mismos predicadores nos atúrden con senténcias de Platon, de Seneca, de Plinio, de Sócrates, &cc. cómo si no huviéra, sántos pádres, y do-Ctóres christiános a quién acudir.

E. No ay cósa mas evidénte que los grandes biénes que háze el vino al género humáno; peró también es gran lástima que la demasía cause tantos danos, y no es de espantár, porqué según réglas de philosophia la corrupcion de lo mejor es la peor, es a sabér, que quanto mejores son las cosas en si milmas tánto mas perniciósas son, quando o éllas se corrómpen, o nosótros usámos mal déllas.

D. Bién avéys reparádo en éllo, porqué es ciérto que no áy cósa que mas máles acarrée que el demasiádo beber. Quántas muértes, quántos alborótos, quántas defhonestidades ha occasionado la embriaguéz, y quántos millares, sin hazer dáno a otros han destruydo su salud, y incurrido en infinitas des-

with sentences from Plato, Seneca, Pliny, Socrates, &c. as if there were no holy fathers, and christian doctors to have recourse to.

E. Nothing is more notorious than the great benefits human race receives from wine; but at the same time it is a great pity that the excess of it should occasion so many mischiefs, nor is it to be wonder'd at, for according to the maxims of philosophy the corruption of the best things is worst, that is, how much the better things are in themselves so much the more pernicious they are, when either they are themselves corrupted, or we make an ill use of them.

T. You have observed right, for it is certain that nothing produces more mischiefs than too much drinking. How many murders, how many uproars; how many leaved practices has drunkenness occasion'd, and how many thousands, without doing harm to others have destroy'd their own health and fallen into infinite misfortunes by having gracias, por avérse sacado put themselves beside their reade juicio con éste abomina- son by this abominable vice; ble vicio; sin hablar de la not to speak of the dishonour,

deshónra, o por mejór dezír infámia de ponérse un hómbre en peór estado que las béstias mas brútas, por tan estragádo apetito cómo es el bevér con demasia.

F. En múchas pártes del múndo, no las quiéro nombrár por no offender a nádie, y por no ser necessário, pués tódos los conócen, se ha introducido tánto élta maldita costúmbre, que el emborracharse no se tiene por afrenta, ántes áy lócos, que no les puédo dar ótro titulo, que se précian de emborrachar a ótros, y cuentan estas fealdades cómo si fueran las mayóres hazánas. Y me averguenço de dezillo, áy yá mugéres que se iguálan en ésta viléza con los hómbres mas infames, esponiéndose a qualquiér desatino, pués haviéndo perdido la razón póco ay que fiár de lo demás.

T. Con ser cosa natural el bebér água, no se han contentádo los hómbres con élla, que en las tiérras adonde no náce víno, han inventádo otros géneros de breváges, entre los quales el mas usado upich, the most usual is been,

or to speak more properly of the infamy of a man's putting himself into a worse condition than the most brutal beasts for the sake of so deprav'd an appetite as drinking too much.

F. In several parts of the world, I will not name them to avoid giving offence to any body, and because it is not necessary, since all men know them, this cursed custom has so far taken place, that to be drunk is not look'd upon as a disgrace; on the contrary there are mad men, for I can give them no other title, who value themselves upon making others drunk, and relate those shameful actions, as if they were the greatest exploits. And I am ashamed to tell it, there are now women that can match the most infamous men in this vile practice, exposing themselves to any folly, for when they have lost their reason, there is little trusting to the rest.

T. Though it be natural to drink water, men have not been satisfy d with it, for in those countries which produce no wine, they have invented other sorts of liquors, among

es la cervéza, la qual házen tan fuérte que a vezés soprepúja el víno, aunqué no es tan sána, con que le fálta lo bueno, y le sóbra lo málo, y en particular llena los cuerpos de ventosedad.

mas naturál, y le háze múcha ventája a la cervéza, no puéde competir con el vino, fiendo muy crúda, con que cáusa desconciérto en los que no se han bién acostumbrádo a

D. También se bébe el çúmo de las péras, y es tenído por mas pernicióso que la cídro. La alója es cósa regaláda en el veráno, fi se repára en folo apetito, peró li mirámos la salúd, es muy fría para el estomágo, y por ésso se ha introducido el mesclárla con un poco de água ardiénte, peró aun en ésso es

vamos pués a casa mientras whilft supper-time comes

which they make so strong; that it sometimes exceeds wine, though it is not so wholesome, so that it wants the good, and has too much of the evil, and particularly it fills the bodies with wind.

E. Pués le cidra, aunqué es E. Then as for cider, tho? it is more natural, and much preferable to beer, it cannot stand in competition with wine, as being very raw, so that it occasions fluxes in such as are not well us'd to it.

The juice of pears (perry) is also drunk, and is looked upon as more mischievous than cider. Mead is very delicious in summer, if we only look to our palate, but if we regard health, it is too cold for the stomach, and therefore it is become customary, to temper it with a little brandy, but even in that case menestér andar con tiento it is requisite to use caution, that que no séa demasiáda. it be not too much.

F. En buéna conversa- V. We are got into a very eich nos hémos metido, que fine discourse, that if any should quien nos oyesse, pudiera hear us they might take us for tenérnos en opinión de bué- good drinkers, though we have nos bebedores, sin aver me- not deserved that bad name. recido tan mála fáma. Bol- Let us then return home,

y no faltará en que entre- thing to divert us. tenérnos.

pués agóra da el relóx las siéte, y es buéno cenár tempráno, pára no acostárse con el estómago cargádo, y tenér tiémpo de parlár, y divertirnos.

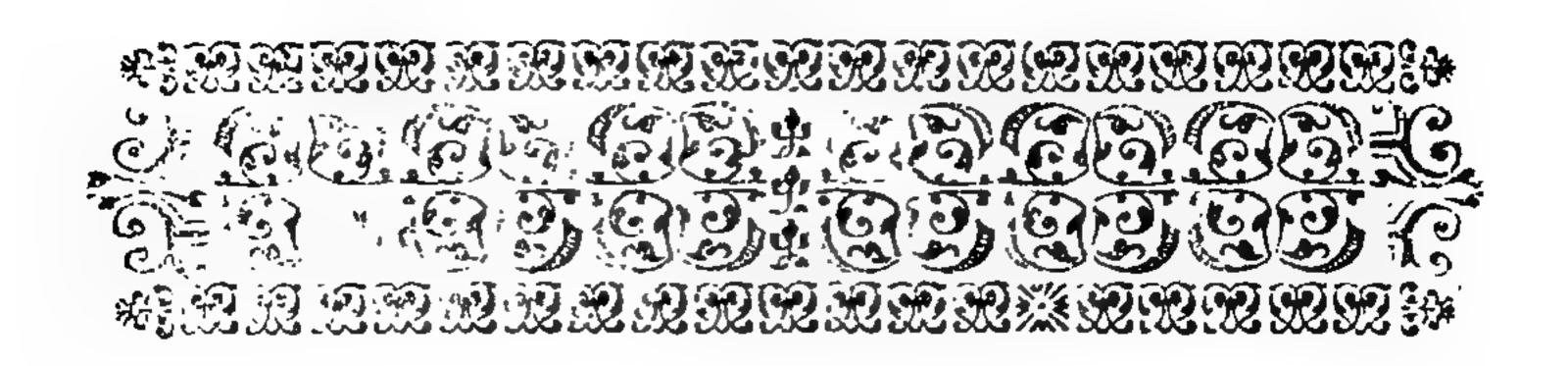
háze fóbre céna, y mas con un traguito de vino moderádo, que assí alégra el for so it chears the heart. coraçón.

le haze hora de cenar, que for it will soon draw near; yá présto se irá llegándo, and we shall not want some-

T. Tenéys múcha razón, T. You are much in the right, for the clock now strikes seven, and it is good to sup early, to avoid going to bed with a full stomach, and to have time to chat and to divert ourselves.

E. Esso muy bién se E. That can be very well done after supper, especially with a moderate glass of wines





Coloquio quinto.

léros, y des Criadas.

Sobre várias Matirias.

D. 1. Enid acá Maria, y componedme éste tocádo; no os detengáis en impertinencias, bien sabeys que no presumo de mi, ni desseo enamorár a nádie; básta pára mi el adórno dec nte, para no parecer ridicula.

Cr. r. Es v. m. mui fácil de contentár, dichóa yó en servir a quién tiène tan buén gústo; y bien desdichádas de las que han de estár quátro hóras en pie pára componer una Dima, y por c bo les paréce que no áy cosa bién hécha.

Colloguy V.

Entre dos Dúmas, dos Caval- Between two Ladies, two Gentlemen, and two Maid-Servants.

Upon various Subjects.

I Lady. Ome hither Mary, and order this head-dress for me; do not divell upon importinence, you know I have no conceit of my self, nor do I desire to make any body fall in love; it is enough for me to be decently dress'd, not to appear ridiculous.

I Serv. Niadam, you are ensity pleas'd, I am happy in scruing one that has so good a funcy; and unhappy they sulso must be four hours standing to dress a lady, and after all they think nothing well done.

D. 1.

D. 1. Si en mi hallares cósa buéna, no quiéro que me lo dígas, que paréce adulación, cuéntalo, si quisieres, en mi auséncia; lo máso que en mi viéres, dímelo a mi, que lo agradeceré, y cálla lo asuéra.

Cr. 2. Mi Senora Dona

· Susana está aqui.

D. 1. Pués la tiénes allá, sin dezirle que éntre? Como os hazéis Señóra tan estráña, siendo tan amígas, pára que usays de cumplimientos, sabiéndo que no gústo délias?

D. 2. No paréce cortesía entrárse sin avisár, y aunqué nuéstra amistad paréce disculpa, siémpre es buéno el decóro, y dízen que la demasiáda familiaridad cáusa desprécio.

D. 1. Esso no se entiende éntre nosótras; peró aqui viéne Don Juin, que es persona de múcho mérito, y

mui entretenido.

Caval. 1. Mil áños víva quien tánta honra me háze, mereciéndo yó tan póco; aunqué no eltóy sin mérito, pues traygo aquí a Don Rodrigo, en quien serán bién empleádas éssas alabánças.

that is good in me, I would not have you tell me of it, for it looks like flattery, you may tell it, if you will, in my abfence; what ill you see in me, tell me of it, and I will thank you, and conceal it abroad.

2 Serv. My Lady Susanna

is here.

IL. Do you keep her there, without bringing her in? Ma-dam, why do you make your self so great a stranger, when we are such friends, why do you use compliments, knowing I do not love them.

2 L. It does not look like good breeding, to come in with-out giving notice, and tho' our friendship scems an excuse, yet decency is always good, and it is a saying, that too much familiarity breeds contempt.

IL. That is not to be understood between us; but here comes Don John, who is a person of much worth, and

very good company.

I Gent. Long may they live who do me so much honour, when I descrive so little, the I am not quite void of merit, for I have brought Don Rodingo, on whom chose commentational dations may be well bestow'd.

Rr 2 Cav. 2.

- Cav. 2. No quiéro respondér, no piénsen éstas Senóras que venimos de conciérto a dezir bien de nosótros mismos
- D. 1. Sienténse v. m. sin ceremónias, que es tiémpo perdido el que se gásta en ellas.
- Cav. 1. No es ceremónia el respeto que se déve a las Dámas; ni es lisonja dezir lo que está patente a tódos, y por ésso podré affirmár que éntre las ótras perfeciónes que acompánan a mi Senóra Dóña Isabel, se esméra en escogér criádas, qués si no estuviéran presentes dos táles bellezas, pareciera soberána la desta donzélla, a quien Diós hága dichósa.
- D. 1. Si le dezis a la mugér que es hermósa una vez, el diáblo se lo dirá diéz, según la vulgár opinión; por élto mejór es callár las alabanzas, aunqué séan verdadéras, que no ponérles motivos de vanidad, que siémpre iobran en nofótras.
- D. 2. No se que tiénen los hómbres, que por mas que apetézcan las hermésas cómo áya dinéros se casan con las provided there be money, they féas,

- 2 Gent. I will not answer, lest these Ladies should think, that we have agreed to speak favourably of our selves.
- I L. Be pleased to sit down without ccremony, for all the time that is spent in it is lost.
- I Gent. The respect that is due to Ladies is no ceremony; nor is it any flattery to utter that which is apparent to all men, and therefore I may affirm, that among all the perfections that attend my Lady Elizabeth, she excels in the choice of her maids, for if there were not two such beauties present, that of this maiden would seem surprizing, God make her very fortunate.
- I L. If you tell a woman once that she is handsome, the devil will tell her so ten times, according to the vulgar notion; for which reason it is better to forbear praises, though they be true, than to give them occasion for vanity, which is always overflowing in us.
- 2 L. I know not what ails men, that though they are never so fond of beautiful women, marry the ugly.

Car. 20

- Cav. 2. Ellos d'zen que las tóman a péso, sin mirár en la hechúra.
- D. 1. Si no fuéra assi, múchas desgraciádas se fuéran virgenes a la sepultúra.
- Cav. 1. Despoblárase dessa manéra el múndo, pués es verdád conocida, que para úna buéna cára áy tres málas, y mas de quátro que apénas se puéden llamár passadéras.
- D. 2. Por lo que se ha dicho áy tántos mai casádos, porqué tomándose a péso, no puéden con la cárga, y dan con élla en el suélo, buscándo ótros entretenimientos.
- Cav. 2. No sálen siémpre desgraciádos los casamiéntos por las málas cáras, antes mas vézes por las peóres condiciónes.
- D. 1. Pués assi es, me paréce que cómo áy Tribunáles pára tódos delitos, le avía de avér particulár pára los que cométen los casádos; no digo sólo pára los adultérios, peró también para castigár las cúlpas que se cométen entre marido y múgér en no tratárse cómo déven con a-

2 Gent. They say they take them by weight, without regarding the fashion.

IL. If it were not for that, many unfortunate ones would carry their maidenheads to their graves.

I G. That way the world would be unpeopled, since it is a known truth, that for one good face there are three bad ones, and above four that can scarce be call d tolerable.

- 2 L. That which has been faid is the reason that there are so many unhappy couples, for as they take one another by weight, they cannot bear the burden, but let it drop to seek other diversions.
- 2. Gent. Marriages are not always unhappy by reason of the bad faces, but oftner on account of the worse conditions.
- opinion, that as there are courts for all crimes, there ought to be in particular for those that married persons are guilty of; I do not mean only for adulteries, but also to punish the faults that are committed between husband and wife in not treating one another as they

llevar de sus passiones con que spect, giving way to their passe pierder la paz pará siém- sions, auhich destroys some for

pre.

Cav. 1. Essos juézes avian de tenér don de prophecía, possible averiguár quién tenía mas cúlpa en estas pendencias caséras, y las mas vézes son las mugéres las quexófas, callándo los hómbres por no descubrir su afrénta.

Cav. 2. Pués seha hablado de juycios, aunqué no féa a éste propósito, si no les desagráda a éstas Senóras, dire uno notable del rey Don Pedro, que por ser desgraciádo, le llamáron el crué!.

D. 2. Diga v. m. mui en buéna hóra, pués no tenémos obligación de atárnos a úna matéria, y la variedad es agradáble.

Cav. 2. Con éssa licéncia digo, que un Arcediáno de la Iglesia de Sevilla, mató a un çapatéro, y un hijo súyo fué a pedir justicia. Condenóle el Juez Ecclesiástico en que no dixesse missa un áño. Désde a pócos días vino el rey Don Pédro a Sevilla, y el hijo del muerto se le

mór, y respeto, dexándose ought, with affection, and re-

1. G. Those judges ought to have the gift of prophecy, que de ôtra manéra fuéra im- for othersvise it svould be impossible to decide subo had been most to blame in those home broils, and for the most part the women are the plaintiffs, the men being silent to avoid discovering their strame.

> 2 G. Since mention has been made of judiments, though it be not to this purpose, if it be not displeasing to these Ladies, I will relate a very notable one

> of King Peter, whom because he was unfortunate, they called

the cruel.

2 L. Tell it, in God's name, Sir, since we are not bound to confine our selves to one subject, and variety is pleasing.

2 G. Upon that permission, I say, that an Arch-deacon of the church of Sevil kill'd a Shoemaker, and a son of his went to demand justice. The ecclesiastical judge condemn'd him not to say mass in one year. Soon after King Peter came to Sevil, and the dead man's son complain'd to him of that mur-

quexo

quexó de la dicha muérte. El rey le pereguntó, si avía pedido julticia. El le contó el cáso cómo passáva. Dixo el rey, Serás tu hómbre pára matálle, pués no te hazén justicia? Si Senor, respondío el capatéro. Pués házlo assí, dixo el rey. El día siguiénte yéndo el Arcediáno bién cérca del rey en úna processión, llegóse el agraviádo, y dióle dos punaládas de que cayó muérto. Prendióle la justícia, y míndo el réy que le truxéssen ante el. y preguntóle, porqué avia muérto el hómbre. El móço dixo, Senor, porqué mato a mi pádre; y aunqué pedi justicia no me la hiziéron. El juéz ecclesiástico, que cérca estáva, respondió por si, que se la havia hécho, y muý cumplida. El réy quiso sabér la justicia. El juéz respondio que le avia condenádo que en un áño no dixésse missa. El réy dixo a su alcálde, Soltád ésse hómbre, y yó le condéno, que en un áño no cóla çapátos.

der. The king ask'd him, whether he had demanded justice. He told him the case as it was. The king said to him, Have you courage enough to kill. him, since they will not do you justice? Yes, Sir, answer'd the shoemaker. Do so then, said the king. The next day the arch-deacon walking very near the king in a procession, the injur'd man stept up, and stabbed him in two places, so that he dropt dozun dead. The officers apprehended him, and the king order'd that he should be brought before him, and asked him suby he kill'd that man. The young man said, Sir, because he kill d my father, and though I demanded justice, it was not done me. The ecclesiastical judge, who was by, ansiver'd for himself, that he had done him justice, and very fully. The king would know what justice it was. The judge ansivered he had condemn'd him not to say mass in a year. The king then said to the goaler, Dismiss that man, and I condemn him not to serv any shoes in a year.

D. I. Si mirámos en el IL. If we look upon the módo de procéder, bien se manner of the proceeding, it is ve que no es confórme a las plain it is not according to law; léyes;

léyes; mas si en las léyes no fe hálla la justicia, razón es que no filte por ótra vía. El matár al clérigo el offendido, parèce sacrilégio también cómo vengánza, según la opinión christiána, y con tódo tiéne su justificación, siendo por mandádo de un réy, que es juez suprémo, y por no aver ótro camino de castigár tan gráve delito, pués el no dezir missa en un áño no era péna competente a tal maldád, y las que cométen las personas dedicadas a Diós, merécen mayor caltigo que las de los segláres.

Cav. 1. No pudiéra avérlo decidido mejór el mas famólo letrádo, y éste cáso me tráe a la memória lo que hizo el Alcálde Calderón. Fuése á quexár a el un criádo de únos Religiófos, de que aviéndoles servido el tiempo a que estáva obligado por conciérto, no le querian pagar, porqué se quedásse con éllos, pareciéndoles bien su servicio. El Alcálde embio a llamár al pádre Procurádor, suplicándo por mercéd [viniésle a

but if the land will not afford justice, it is but reasonable that other means be found for it. The plaintiff's killing a clergyman, looks like sacrilege as well as revenge, according to the christian notion, and yet it is in some manner justifiable, being done by the command of a king, who is supreme judge, and there being no other way to punish so heinous a crime: for the not saying mass during a year, was not an equivalent penalty to such an offence, and those that are committed by persons dedicated to God, deserve greater punishment than those of the laity.

I G. The ablest lawyer could not have decided it better, and this case puts me in mind of what the Alcalde Calderon did. A servant belonging to certain religious men went to complain to him, that having serv'd them the time he was oblig'd to by contract, they would not pay him, that he might stay with them, they liking his service. The Alcalde, or judge, sent for the father procurator, intreating him as a favour, that he would su cása, a tratar sóbre cierto come to his house, to discourse negócio; y avisó a un Al- about a certain affair; and guazil

guazil, que en viniéndo le tomalle la mula, en que venia, y la pusiesse a buen recáudo. Venído el, recibióle el Alcálde con múcha cortesia, y le rogó pagaffe aquél póbre hómbre, que se quería ir a su tiérra. El procuradór se sonris, diziendo, v. m. no es nuéstro juéz, sinó de los segláres, si álgo devémos a ésse hómbre, pidalo ánte nuéstro juéz, el quál le hará justicia. Con ésto de despidió, y pidiendo su múla, díxo el móço, que un Alguazil se la avia llevádo. Bolvío a quexárfe al Alcálde, el qual le respondio. Sencr, vuestra reverencia no me podrá negár que la múla es feglár. Cómo tal la guardó, hásta que págue el procurádor al criádo.

D. 2. Buéna gracia tuvo por cierto el Alcálde. Táles deviéran de ser tódos los juézes, para alívio de los que no le hallán por ótra manéra. Y pues va de senténcias, váya tambien elta. Tráyan pleyto en una universidad sóbre quién iria delánte, los doctores

charg'd an Alguazil, or officer, that when he came, he should take the mule he rode on, and secure her. When he came, the Alcalde receiv'd him very courteously, and desir'd him to pay that poor man, subo had a mind to go arvay into his orun country. The procurator smiling, said, Sir, you are not our judge, but only for laymen, if ove owe that man any thing, let him demand it before our judge, who will do him justice. With this he took his leave, and enquiring for his mule, the servant said an Alguazil had carry d her anvay. He went back to complain to the Alcalde, who answerd him. Your reverence cannot deny but that your mule is of the laity. As such he kept her, till the procurator paid the fervant.

2. L. Indeed the Alcalde was very pleasant. All judges ought to be like him, for the benefit of those who cannot be otherwise reliev'd. And since we are upon judaments, take this also. There was a controversy in an university, about precedency between the doctors juristas, y las de medeúna. of lanv, and the doctors of phy-Preguntó el juéz a las partes. sick. The judge ask'd the par-Quándo

Quindo llevan alguno a justiciár por ladron, qual va delante, el que ajustician, o el verdúgo. Respondieron, el que ajultician va delante. Si alsi es, dixo el juez, vayas del inte los juriltas cómo ladi nes, y sigan los médicos como verdúgos.

Cav. 2. Ya que hémos dádo con los med cos, da é yó mi nadajada. En la mela del pipa Alexandro vi. se disputava un da, si era provech :so que uvielle en la republica medicos. La mayor parte tivo que no; y alegáron en su raz, n. que Rima estuvo 600 anos fin ellos. Dixo el papa, que el no éra de aqual parecer; porque a faltar ellos, creceria tánto la multitud de los hombres, que no cabrian en el múndo.

D. 1. No digámos mal de los medicos, pués en teniéndo neccifidad los avemos de llamár aunqué nos péfe, y ellos a vezes nos házen mal porqué assi lo queremos, cómo le pú-

ties, When a man is carried to execution for being a thief, which goes foremost, the criminal, or the executioner? They answer'd, the criminal goes before. If it is so, said the judge, let the lawyers go foremost as thieves, and let the physicians follow them as executioners.

- 2. G. Since we are fallen upon physicians, I will let my clapper go. At pope Alexander the viths table it was arqued one day, subether it svere advantageous to the publick to have physicians. The majority affirm'd it was not, and alledged to make good their affertion, that Rome subsisted 600 years without them. The pope said he was not of that opinion, because if there were none of them, the multitude of men would increase so much, that the world could not contain them.
- I. L. Let us not speak ill of physicians, since when we shall be in avant, ave must send for them, though ever so much against our wills, and they sometimes do us harm because que de suceder a un hembre muy will have it so, as might haprico, que havi-ndose hallado pen to a very rich man, who algo indispuesto la noche an- having found himself somewhat

tódo ésto.

dixo. Aqui tiene v. m. lo came to, he said to him, Sir,

tes, embió a llamár un medi- indispos'd the night before, he co; el qual venído, aviendo- had a physician call d; subo le comádo el púlso, pregun- being come, and having selt tó, si com a bien. Respon- his pulse, ask d, whether he dió, que si. Bolvió a pre- did eat his meat heartily. He guntar el medico, si dormia answer'd he did. The physician bién. Respondió, que si. ask'd again, whether he Replicó el médico, Pues yó stept well, he answer'd he did. os daré con que se os quite The physician reply'd, Tien I will give you something that Iball remove all that.

Cav. 1. Buéna respuésta, 1 G. A good ansiver, and y bién empleado el quitarle it is not done amis to deprive la salud a quién no está con- one of his health, pulso is not tento con ella. Aunque no satisfy'd with it. Though it parésca tan ajustado en tódo, looks not so exact in all points, por aver cura y salud, diré lo since it concerns curing, and que me ha venido a la cabé- health: I will tell what is za. Descalabró uno a su mu- come into my head. A man ger, por ciérta terribilidad broke his wife's head for her que en élla avia, y curóla con imolerable temper, and had ber múcha cósta y cuidádo, tán- cur d with much cost and cure, to que élla dez'a entre si. in so much, that she said to Yo estoy segura de aqui ade- her self, I am safe enough, that lante no ése mi marido ha- sur the future, my husband zérme mal, por no gastár o- will not dare hurt me, sur tro tánto cómo ha gastádo. fear of being at so great an Conmunico este pensamiento expence as he has now been. con sus vezinas y no falto She told her neighbours what quién se lo contasse al marí- sise thought, and somebody told do. Calló el hásta que estú- ber busband. He took no novo sána, quándo llamándo al tice till she was well, when cirujano ante ella, y sabido culling the surgeon before her, lo que montava la cura, le andunderstanding subsat the cure que le dévo, y otro tanto here is ubat I owe you, and pára

pára ótra vez, si se le ossrecière que lo áya menester mi mugér.

D. 2. Tales mugéres tal tráto merécen, que aunqué no es de hombres de porte ponér las mános en éllas, lénguas áy, y condiciónes que obligan a lo que no se pienfa. Por esto se dize que el pádre da el dote, y diós la buena muger. Però ay hombres tan sustridos que por tódo passan; tal éra un cornúdo, a quien sentenció la justicia, que le açotásse su mugér, y que si no le diesse récio le diesse a élla el verdugo. El buén l'ómbre bolvió la cabéza, y díxo. Dáme rezio a mi Catalina, no te den a ti.

Cav. 2. No éra tan sufiido un yerno que rogó a su suegro que castigasse su hijo, porqué si el la castigáva feria muy peór, y el fabia que le haz a traycion. Respondio el suegro, reposaros

as much more for another time, if my wife Shall happen to have occalion.

2 L. Such women deserve such usage, for though it does not become men of fashion to Strike them, there are such tongues and tempers as oblige people to do what they never thought. I herefore they say the father gives the portion, and God the good wife. But there are some men so patient, that they bear with all things; such a one was a cuckold, who was adjude'd in court to be subipp d by his suife, and in case she did not strike hard, the executioner was to strike her, the good man look'd about, and said, strike me hard Catherine, that they may not strike

2 G. A son-in-law was not so patient, who desir'd hisfatherin-law to chastise his daughter, because if he did it himself, she would be worse, and he knew she was false to him. The ifather - in-law answer'd, hijo, que por vida de entram- Be easy, my son, sor by both bos, lo mismo haz a su maz our lives, her mother did the dre hasta que llegó a los se: same, till she came to sixty senta. Ella lo perderá, que years of age. She will leave assi lo lizo elletra: Por é- it of, for so the other did. sto se dize, que se van al ci- Therefore they say enckoliss

élo los cornúdos, porquétanta paciéncia no puede quedár

im premio.

D. 1. Algo grosseras, con perdon, son estos cuéntos, y por mudár, ya que en lo último se habló de ir al ciélo, diré lo que he oydo acérca de irse al infiérno. A un buén religióso, gran predicadór, porqué dezía las verdádes, le dávan un opispado en las Indias, en tiémpo del Emperadór Carlos quinto. Propúloseto el secretarió de estado, y el respondió désta manera. Sépa vuéstra senoria, que el officio de obíspo es muy gran trabájo, pára quien le ha de fervír cómo es obligado; y alsi conociéndo yo mi flaquéza de no le podér administrár cómo dévo, créo que puélto en el fería caminar al infierno, pues ir por las Indias, paréceme gran rodéo.

Cav. 1. Grandéza de ánimo christiáno fué no admitír un opispádo, cósa hárto rára en nuéstras dias, quándo mas se trabája por ganár úna mitra que por ganár el ciélo. Si es generosidad rehusár lo que no se possée, no lo es ménos dár con máno no less so to give freely,

go to heaven, because so much patience cannot go unreward-

I L. Begging your pardon, these tales are somewhat coarse, and to change, since in the last there was mention of going to heaven, I will say what I have heard about going to hell. Because a good preacher spoke the naked truth, they offer'd him a bishoprick in the West-Indies, in the days of the Emperour Charles the fifth. The Secretary of state propos'd it to him, and he answer'd thus. Your lordship must understand, that the office of a bishop is very troublesome, for one that will execute it according to his duty; so that I being sensible of my incapacity to perform it as I ought, do think that if I were once settled in it, I should be in the way to hell, and to go by the way of the West-Indies, is very far about.

I G. It was a cristian act of generosity not to accept of a bishoprick, a thing very rare in our days, ouhen more pains is taken to get a miter, than to gain heaven. If it is generosity to refuse what we have not in possession, and liber

liberal y buéna grácia lo que yá es propio. Esta virtud estuvo en su punto en es Cónde de Vrena. Llegó a el Don Pedro de Guzman, a suplicable le mandasse dar algun trigo, porqué estáva fálto de pan, que aquél áno se avia cog do póco. Dixo el Conde a su secretário le hiziesse un libramiento pára un mayordómo súyo, de mil hanégas de trigo, y miéntras el secretário le escrivía, quedó hablándo con Don Pédro. Venido el secrétario con el libramiento, halló que dezia, Daréys a Don Pédro mil hanégas de trigo, de que yo le hágo mercéd. Rafgó el libramiento, y con algúna colera dixo al secretario, No aveys de dezir, finó que el Senér Don Pédro de Guzmán me haze merced de recibir de mi. Esta es la verdadéra nobléza, dar confórme a quién da y no a quién rec.be, y g uitar la verguénza a quién pide con el módo de dar.

D. 2. Mas guitosa matéria es la que tenémos éntre

with a good grace that which is our own already. This virtue was in much perfection in the Count de Urena. Don Pedro de Guzman came to desire he would order him some corn, because it was scarce with him, that year having yieldedvery little. The Count commanded his secretary to write an order to one of his stewards for a thousand bushels of subeat, and subilst the secretary was writing, he discours'd with Don Pedro. When the secretary brought the order, he found it run, You stall deliver to Don Pedro a thousand bushels of subseat, subich I favour him with. He tore the order, and with some heat said to the secretary, You are not to say so, but which Don Pedro de Guzman does me the favour to accept from me. This is true nobility, to give as becomes the giver, and not to the receiver, and to save him that asks the shame by the way of giving.

2. L. The subject we have in hand is more agreeable than mános que la passada, quán- the lust, in as much as virtue to es mas de estimar la vir- is more to be valu'd than vice. tud que el vicio. Pára pro- To go on with it, an old genfeguir

seguir con élla, al duque de Alva suplicó una duéna le ayudásse pára casár una hija. El duque le mando dar véînte ducádos. El camaréro a quien lo mando dióle dozientos. Al tomárle despues la cuenta halló puéstos doziéntos ducádos en lugar de veinte. Dixole al camaréro cómo pusístes aqui doziéntos ducados, no aviéndo de ser sinó veynte. El camarero respondió. Senór, yó oy doziéntos ducádos. Replicó el dúque. Bendito séa Diós, que te dió mejúres oydos, que a mi lengua. Y passó en cuénta los dozientos ducádos.

Cav. 2. Bién enmendó la fálta en el dar con la liberalidád de consentir en lo dádo. El Cónde de Féria tenía tánta grandéza de animó, que dáva a tódos quántos le pedian. Tenia coitimbre de dezir a su mayordómo, Dad a fuláno tréinta, a quarénta escudos, dad a citáno cien escudos, o ciento y cinquenta, de manera que

tlewoman pray'd the Duke de Alva to give her something towards marrying off a daughter. The Duke order'd her twenty ducats. The gentleman he order'd to do it, gave her two hundred. When he came afterwards to take his accounts, he found two hundred ducats set down instead of twelve. He said to the gentleman, How came you to set down two hundred ducats, subereas there should be but twenty. The gentleman answer'd, my lord, I understood two hundred. The Duke reply'd, God be prais'd, for giving you better ears, than me a tongue. And so he passed the true bundred ducats in the. account.

2 G. He made good amends for the error in giving by his liberality in consenting to subat had been given. The Count de Feria had such a generous soul, that he gave to all that ask'd him. He was wont to say to his stervard, Give such a one thirty, or forty crowns, give such another an hundred, or an hundred and fifty, so that he never said any thing cernúnca dezía cesa senalada. tain. The steward said to El mayordómo le d'xo, de him, when your lordship orders

dize treinte o quarénta, y assi de ótros números, con que quedo confuso, sin sabér a que me aténga. Respondió el Conde; Por tu vída te atén siémpre a lo mas, no múdes mi condición.

D. 1. Céssen un ráto las pláticas, y firvánse v. m. de tomár algun refrésco, o colación. Aqui áy chocoláte, téa, důlces, y un trácáda qual lo que mas le agún alívio al estómago, que la comída y la céna.

que vo. so mánda dar álgo, something to be given, you say thirty or forty, and so of other numbers, so that I am at an uncertainty, not knowing which to lay hold of. The Count ansiver'd, I desire you will always hold to the most, do not stint my nature.

I L. Let us for a while cease this discourse, and be pleas'd to take some refreshmen, or colation. Here is chocolate, tea, sweat-meats, go de vino, para que escója and a glass of wine, that every one may choose what he gradare; que ésto de hablar, likes best; for talking, though si no es trabajo, gasta el ali- it be no labour, spends the énto, y es menester dar al- breath, and it is convenient to give some support to the stoson muchas las hóras éntre mach, for there are many hours between dinner and supper.



Coloquios



Coloquio fexto.

Entre dos Capitaines y dos Cor- Between two Captains and te sinos.

Sobre cossas tocantes a sus Pro- About affairs relating to their fessiones, y tras materias.

I. Cap. Uén encuéntro Senóres, dos a dos, con que estámos iguáles, no nos llevarémos ventája en la conversación, y si huviéremos de renir, a páres venímos.

1. Cor. A éssa cuénta mas váleno estár tan iguáles, que no en términos de armár pendencias.

2. Cap. Bien dize v. m. que acá éntre amigos folo le ha de tratár de paz; la guerra ha de ser con los enemigos del réy.

Colloguy VI.

two Courtiers.

Professions, and other matters.

1. Cap. W ELL met, gen-tlemen, truo and truo, so that rue are equal, ove shall have no superiority in conversation, and if we should happen to fall out, we are ready pair'd.

1. Cour. Asier that rate it is better not to be so equal, than just sitted to make quarrels.

z. Cap. You are in the right, Sir, for here among frien ds we must only talk of peace; war must be with the king's ene-

2. Cor. Y'esta para v'. m'. 2. Cour. And that is for que han tomádo por ésse you, gentlemen, who have tacamino,

camino, nosótros muy bién nos hallamos con la quietúd de la córte-

1. Cap. A nofótros nos ha cabido esto en parte, y a v. m. lo ótro, cáda úno se acomóda con aquello pára que nació.

1. Cor. Fuérza es que áya de tódo en éste mundo, unos hizo Dios pára la milicia, ótros pára palácio; únos pára religiosos, otros pára mecánicos, ótros pára labradorcs; únos para fervir, ó-

tros pára mandár.

2. Cup. La milma variedád que se hálla en los differentes estados, vemos en las capacidades, y disposiciones de los hómbres. Perfónas áy que son hábiles pára tódos puéstos, péro son picas, y estos si tienen ventúra, van subiendo de úno en ótro, hásta alcançár may grándes honras. Al contrário vémos en los exércitos millares de buénos foldádos que aviéndo servido lárgo tiémpo con reputación, jámas tienen habilidád pára ser sargentos; déstos áy también gran núken to that way, we are very well satisfy'd with the repose of the court.

I. Cap. This has fallen to our lot, and the other to yours, every one suits himself to that he was born for.

- 1. Cour. There must of necessity be of all sorts in this world, God made some for warfare, others for the court; some for religious men, others tratantes; unos para oficios for trades; some for mechanick employments, others for peafants; some to serve, and others to command.
- 2. Cap. The same variety that is found in the several states, we see in the capacities and dispositions of men. There are some persons qualify'd for all posts, but they are few, and those if they are fortunate, rise from one to the other, till they attain to great honours. On the contrary, we see thousunds of good soldiers in armies, subo, though they have served very long with reputation, have never capacity enough to be serjeants; there is also a considerable number of these, who are good so far, but not to mero que hásta alli son bué- rise a step higher; there are nos, pero no para subir a captains quite unsit to make óţro

ótro grádo; capitánes áy que no valen para sargentos mayores, y otros que lo házen muy bién con un tércio, o regimiento, y no tienen ca-

béza pára generáles.

2. Cor. Lo mismo fucéde en la corte, aconde los menóres se quedán pára tóda la vída en su baxeza; ótros mayores no alcanzan a mas; los servidores de dámas emaventajárie los únos a los ótros.

tes por falta de méritos, sino es por fálta de ventúra, y hártas vézes por demasiáda modéffia. Quántos hémos vista alcanzár puéstos de mucha reputación por fóla fu desverguenza, o por su dinéro, quedándose atrás las per-Ionas a quién de derecho pertenecian, o por no sabér coechár, o por no tenér despéjo.

tes, que no son para táles; ningúnos médran cómo los descarádos, y los aduladóres, los priméros porqué cánsan,

majors, and others who do well with a regiment of horse, or foot, and have no heads to be generals.

- 2. Cour. The same happens at court, where the little ones continue all their life time, in their law station; others who are greater can reach no farther; the gallants spend all pléan tódo su talénto en a- their talent in pleasing the la-. gradillas, y los ministros en dies, and the ministers in getting the start of one another.
- 1. Cap. No siémpre se 1. Cap. It is not always dexa de medrar en tódas par- for want of merit that people do not thrive in all places, but for avant of fortune, and very often for 100 much modes?. How many have we seen advanc'd to posts of reputation, only for their impudence, or their money; these persons to subom of right they belong d being land asides either because they knew not have to bribe, or because they had not considence.
- 1. Cor. Quien es encogi- 1. Cour. He that is bassisdo guardese de entrar en cor- ful must take heed of going to courts, which are not for fuch men; none thrive like foreheads of brass, and flatterers, the first of them because they Ttz los

los postreros porqué agrádan; pues por vérte libre de la pertecución de un atrevido se da lo que no se quiére, y por la vanidad de oyrse alabir se concede quanto se pide, que al sin tódos semos vános.

z. Cap. Si no tuviéramos nuéstro púnto de esse vicio los soldádos, no sueramos de provecho pára la guerra; porqué folos tres motivos ay las esperánças celestiáles. La hónra es un motivo foberáhoma y provécho no cáben en un fico, yo d'go que hónra sin provecho es sombra sin sustância, pués no se hallará quién ganásse mas hónra que el famcso cápitan Belistrio, y con tedo llegó, a

are troublesome; the latter because they please; for things are given though with an ill will to avoid the persecution of impudence, and all that is ask'd is granted out of vanity to hear our selves prais'd, for in short, ove are all vain.

2. Cap. If we soldiers had not some share in that vice, we should not be sit for war, for there are only three motives for a man to expose himpara que un hombre se ex- self to so many hardships, and pénga a tántos trabájos y pe- dangers, subich are, for his ligros, que son, por la fee, faith, for honour, or for the por la lionio, o por el pro- profit. We soldiers, God forvécho. Los soldados, Diós give us, are few of us saints, nos perdúne, pócos sómos and though sue make suar asintos, y aunqué hagamos gainst Insidels, human advangueria a Infieles, mas nos mu- tages have more influence over éven las médras humánas que us than the hopes of heaven. Honour is a sovercion motive, but though they say, that the no, però aunque dizen que same bag cannot hold honour and profit, I say konour without profit, is a shadow without substance, for none ever gain'd more honour than the famous commander Belisarius, and yet he was reduc'd to such a condition that he went about tal est. do que andáva pisi- bezging an alms, and there éndo limolna, y apénas se were scarce any that took nohalliva quien hiziesse caso tice of, or gave him a farthing del, o le diésse un ochavo for bread, though it is true

para comér, aunqué es verdad que la hónra que ganó no se le podrá quitar miéntras el múndo duráre.

- 2. Cor. Gránde sué la cayda de Belissirio, y no sué menór la de António Pérez, el priméro general del emperadór fustiniáno, y el ótro ministro savorecido del réy Don Phelipe segundo; el úno gran soldado, el ótro no menór cortesáno. Faltóle la ventúra a Belissirio de poder, y tenér adónde huyr, túvola António Pérez en escapárse, y hallár un rey de Francia que le sustentásse confórme a su calidad.
- 1. Cap. Ay se ve lo póco que áy que siár en las grandézas déste vida. Dos de los mayóres hómbres que ha avido en el múndo, el úno sacados los ójos, el ótro puésto en un tormento; el úno mendigándo por las cálles, el ótro huyéndo por librar la vida, y perseguido en aquél destiérro, y ésto sin cúlpa de ningúno dellos.
- reparar, que si éllos lo huviéran merecido por desseáles a sus Senóres, no suéra de espantar que los huviéssen cas-

the honour he gain'd cannot be taken from him as long as the world lasts.

- 2. Cour. Great was the fall of Belisarius, nor was that of António Pérez less, the former the emperour Justinian's general, and the other favourite minister to king Philip the second; the one a great soldier, the other no less a courtier. Belisarius wanted the fortune to have it in his power, and have a place to fly to, Antonio Perez had it in making his escape, and finding a king of France to maintain him according to his quality.
- little trust is to be repos'd in the grandeurs of this life. Two of the greatest men there have been in the world, one of them his eyes put out, the other put upon a rack; the one begging in the streets, the other flying to save his life, and persecuted in that banishment, and not for any offence of either of them.
- 1. Cour. That is what we are to observe, for had they descro'd it for being disloyal to their masters, it were not to be wonder d that they had tigado.

tigádo. Peró que un réy persiga fin piedád un vassállo, fólo por avérle obedecído, es inhumanidad tan horríble, que apénas se hallará ótra semejánte éntre las mas bárbaras naciónes. Múcho han escrito algúnos autóres en alabánça de aquél rey, por complacér a su hijo, ya su niéto, que fueron sus successóres, peró quién leyére su vida, hallará múcho mas que vituperár, y véra cláro que no obstánte la adulación, en querérle hazér un Salomón en sabiduría, el fué la ruina de Espána, que hásta el dia presente no ha podído recobrár fu antiguo lustre, aunque paréce agóra se va póco a póco levantándo, peró lo que ha de ser el tiémpo lo dirá.

- 2. Cap. Lo que a nosótros nos impórta es procurár subir, sin ponérnos a pensár si podrémos caér; la difficultád está en lo priméro, y vénga después lo que viniére.
- 2. Cor. Habilidad y buén ánimo es menestér para tódo, y lo cierto es, que el que no tiéne su púnto de ambición,

punish'd them. But for a king to persecute his subject without mercy, only for having obey d him, is such an horrid inhumanity, that the like of it can scarce be found a nong the most barbarous nations. Some authors have surit much in commendation of that king, to please his son and his grandson, who were his successors, but whosoever shall read his life, will find much more to find faults with, and will plainly perceive, that notwithstanding the flattery of going about to make him a Solomon in wifdom, he was the ruin of Spain, which to this day has not been able to recover its ancient splender, though it seems now to rise by degrees, but subat suill become of it, time will show.

- 2. Cap. What concerns us, is to endeavour to rife without standing to consider whether we may fall; the difficulty consists in the first part, and let what will afterwards follow.
- 2. Cour. There must be capacity, and a good heart for every thing, and it is certain, that he who has not some share

mas es pára un convento que

pára el múndo.

1. Cap. Quien le ha dicho, que en los convéntos no se hallá la ambición; no digo que no avrá múchos que solo aspiran al ciélo, peró cáda dia lo eltámos viéndo que son demassados los que rebuélven el múndo por subir a superiores, y aun a oblipos.

1. Cor. Dexémolos allá con sus pretensiónes, y sigámos acá las nuéstras, cáda · úno por su camino, que hárto nos dan en que entendér.

2. Cap. Nuéitra veréda es muý estrécha, y cáda pásto se ha de ir ganándo a suégo y a sángre, y después de derramáda múcha, no fabémos si se alcançará lo que tánto ha costádo; y si se alcánza, lléga úna desdicháda bála y da con tódo en tiérra.

2. Cor. Essa esperánza con tódo me paréce a mi mas ciérta que la nuéstra, pués el que muére yá no tiéne mas que esperár, y los que viven vánse levantándo sóbre los cuerpos de los muertos; mas acá nosótros hémos de aguarin ambition, is fitter for a monastery than for the world.

1. Cap. Who has told you, that there is not ambition in monasteries? I do not say, but there may be many, who only aspire to heaven; but ave daily see there are too many that trouble all the world to rise to be superiors, and even bishops.

1. Cour. Let us leave them there with their pretensions, and let us here follow ours, every one his own way, for we have enough to do with them.

2. Cap. Our path is very narrow, and every step is to be gain'd with fire, and bloods and when much has been shed, we know not whether that will be attain d that has cost so dear, and if it is attained, an unhappy ballcomes and overthrows it all

2. Cour. However that hope seems to me more sure than ours, since he that dies has no more to hope for, and they that survive rise by degrees upon the bodies of the dead; but we here must wait, unless by chance, that they dye dar, sinó es acaso, que se by mere dint of age, suho are muéran de púro viejos los to make way for us to advance

que

que puéden hazér lugár pára qua demos un pásso adelinte; y éllos cómo fe hállan bien con sus empléos dan en vivir hásta que yá el mundo with them. se ensada de sufrírlos.

1. Cap. Si tárda mas en llegár la muérte del superiór a lo menos se pássa la vida entretánto con mas quietúd, y regálo. La nuéltra fiémpre esta sujeta a trabájos y fatigas, necessidades, frios, cal res, málos días, y peóres nóches, heridas, pérdida de miembros, y tódo lo demás, que querérlo contar fuéra

pára mas despácio.

1. Cor. Fuerza es confesfar las ventájas que les tenémos en lo de vivir con mas commodidád; pués no nos puéde faltár algún día de comér, y tárde, o tempráno la núche la passamos en la cáma. Luégo al que entra en la corte, si no comete gráve delito, seguro esta, que no le faltará aquéllo con que al princ pio se contentó, miéntras le duráre la vida; péro el pébre foldádo después de avér gastádo lo mejór de sus anós en la guérra, en aca-

one step, and they being well. pleas'd with their employments, take a fit of living till the world grows weary of bearing

- I. Cap. If the death of a superior is longer before it comes, however life goes on with more repose, and good chear. Ours is always subject to hardships, and fatigues, wants, cold, heat, bad days, and worse nights, wounds, loss of limbs, with and all the rest, which to take notice of would require more time.
- 1. Cour. We must needs confess the advantage we have over them as to living more at ease; for we can no day want something to eat, and subether early or late, sue spend the night in bed. Besides, he that once gets into the court, if he commits not some great crime, is secure, that he shall not want that which at first satisfy'd him, subilit his life lasts; but for the poor soldier, after having spent the best of his years in war, when that is at an end, returns into his bandose élla, buélve a su pá- ovn countrey, is disbanded, and tria, despidenle, y quando when he not sit to get his

yá no está pára ganár de comér, dexánle a pedír limósna, o no hallándola a robár.

2. Cap. No por ésto fálta quién quiéra seguir la milicia. Las libertades que se tóman en ésta profession la házen amáble, y en passándose el tiémpo de padecér tambien se pássa la memória de lo padecído, y quándo sucéde refrescárle es con súmmo gusto y plazer, alegrandonos de hallárnos sibres de táles angustias, y las mísmos heridas que doliéron mucho quándo nuévas yá del tódo curádas nos alégran.

2. Cor. La esperiéncia nos enséna essas verdades, siéndo cósa mui difficultósa persuadir a quién úna vez assentó pláza a que déxe el exercício militár, aunqué se le offrésca vída mas descansada; y los que han sido obligados a dexárle en tiémpo de paz, luégo que se hálla otra occasion buélven a el.

1. Cap. Milícia, díze el fanto fob, es la vída del hómbre, siémpre tenémos que guerreár, o con nosotros mísmos, o con ótros; por esso créo que es que tan naturalmente nos dexámos llevár a

bread, is lest to beg an alms, and missing of that 10 rob.

there is no want of men to follow the trade of war. The liberties they take in this profession, render it amiable, and as soon as the time of suffering is over, the memory of what has been suffered passes away, and when it happens to be refreshed, it is with extraordinary pleasure, and satisfaction for being deliver'd from such anguish, and those very wounds which were very painful when fresh, rejoyce us when quite cur d.

ches us those truths; for it is a most difficult task to persuade him that has been once listed to quit the martial employ, though a more casy course of life be offer'd him; and those who have been oblig'd to quit it in time of peace, return to it as soen as another opportunity offers.

1. Cap. The life of man, fays holy Job, is a warfare; we are always in a state of war, either with our selves, or others; therefore I believe it is that we so easily suffer our selves to be led to do harm

U u hazér

haz r mal a los que llamámos enemigos, por estár mejór con los que mas querêmos que son nuestras personas.

qué nos hazemos guerra es por otta manéra, no enfangrentámos las espádas, no galtámos palvéra; no máton las bálas, todas las vitorias fe ginan por árdides, y estratagemas, el ingénio óbra, y no la fuérza; el mayor amigo es el que derriba a quién se fia de ótro sin recato; tódo es minas, y contraminas, sin sabér adonde ponér los pies con feguridad.

2. Cap. Lo que yó hásta agóra he vilto en todas pártes, es que cáda uno tráta en pulácio, cómo en la guérra el foldádo, de robár quanto puéde, y son tantos los que húrran que filndo tan grándes las rentas de los réyes apénas tiénen con que contentár a los que dizen que les sirven, fiendo a la verdad mas sanguijuelas que criádos, que la misma sangre les quisséran chupár, si della pudiéran sacar algun provecho.

rienen los hypicritas que no who have no share in such alcanzan parte en tales ro- thefts pretend much to pity the

to those we call enemies, that we may be the more friendly with those we love best, being

our oun persons.

1. Cor. En las cartes aun- 1. Cour. In courts, though we make war upon one another, it is after another manner, we do not make our sivords bloody, sue spend no posvder; bullets do not kill; all victories are gain'd by contrivance, and stratagems, wit works, and not force, the greatest friend is he that overthrows him that confides on another without caution; there is nothing but mines and countermines, without knowing where to tread safely.

2. Cap. What I have hitherto seen in all parts, is that every one at court makes it his business, as the soldier does in war, to steal as much as he can, and there are so many who steal, that as great as the revenues of kings arc, they have scarce enough to satisfy those that say they serve them, subcreas in reality they are more like leeches than fervants, subo svould suck their very blood, if they could make any advantage of it.

2. Cor. Múcha lástima les 2. Cour. The hypocrites

bos,

bos, a los vasállos, de cúyas bólsas sále quánto se húrta a los principes; y esto buelvo a dezír que es hypocresía, pués tódos los dias estámos viendo, que los que ayér dávan vózes cóntra el mal govierno, viendose éy en un buén puésto adonde áy que robár, enmudêcen, y no se hártan de enalçár aquel mísmo govierno, que apénas han acabádo de vituperár, y maldezir.

la córte, viva y muéra yó en la corte, viva y muéra yó en la campaña, dónde nos matamos con nuéstros enem gos, y tratimos verdád con los amigos.

tan buéna opinión los que los hospédan en sus quartéles, ni los póbres paysános por cúyas tierras pássan; los unos se quéxan de que no tiénen segúras sus mugéres, y sus hijas, y los ótros que les llévan sus haziendas, y que si se quéxan los muélena pásos.

el hurtar se ha introducido en tódo el múndo. En tódo el múndo. En tódas pártes áy enrédos, trámpas, sacalinas, engános, y mil invenciónes pára sacár dinéro, sin mirár en mas de que no sea por tal vía que no ses

subject, whose purses pay for all that is stolen from Princes, and this I say again is hypocrify, for we daily see, that those who yesterday exclaim'd against the bad Government, being to day brought into a good Post in which something may be stole, grow dumb, and can never sufficiently extol the same Government, which they the moment before condemn d and curs'd.

I. Cap. If that be the Court Life, may I live and dye in the field, where we fight our Enemies, and deal justly with our friends.

1. Cour. They have not fo good an opinion of you, who entertain you in your quarters, nor the poor peafants through whose country you pass, the former complain that their wives and daughters are not safe, and the latter that you take all they have, and if they complain you thrash their bones.

2. Cap. Little more or less stealing is us d throughout all the World. There are contrivances, tricks, slights, frauds, and a thousand Inventions in all places to get money, without regarding any thing but that it may be in such a way, that Uu2 . Saquén

saquén a la verguénza, y les den dozientos azótes, que por lo que toca a la consciéncia cáda úno se accomóda con la súya.

2. Cor. A tal púnto hémos llegado que si se viéra lo que tiene cada úno alla dentro en su pécho, pocos hallaramos de quien nos siar, pero como las intenciónes solo Dios las sabe, todos son tenidos por buénos hásta que se offrece la occasión de mostrar-se málos, por ésso dixo el ótro, todos son buénos, mas mi cápa no paréce.

1. Cap. Los mumos falteadóresa vezes quiéren parecér ju-Itificádos, cómo fe echará de ver en este clifo. Un capitán de una quadrilla de ladrónes, disculpávase que no avia guerra, y no fab a ótro officio. Tenia costúmbre que todo lo que robáva partía por médio con la persona a quién se lo tomáva. Robindo a un póbre hómbre, que no traya mas de siéte reáles, le dixó, Hermáno, distos me pertenecen a mi no mas de tres, y-médio, lleváos vos los ótros tres y médio. Mas cimo haiémos, que no ay médio reál, que os bolvér? El póbre hómbre que no veya la liora de avér se escapádo de

they may not be pillory'd, and whipp'd, for as to conscience cvery man agrees with his own.

2. Cour. We are come to such a pass, that if what every one has within his breast were seen, we should find but few to conside in; but as none but God knows the intentions, all men are reckoned honest till an opportunity offers to show themselves knaves, and therefore one said, we are all honest men, but my cloak is not to be found.

I. Cap. The very highwaymen sometimes are willing to look like fair dealers, as will appear in this case. A captain of a gang of robbers, made it his excuse that there rvas no rvar, and he had no trade. It was his custom, that whatsoever he robb'd he dividedavith the Person from auhom he took it. Having robb'd a poor man, who had but seven royals, he said to him, Brother, only three and an half of these belong to me, do you take the other three and a half. But how finall we do, for there is not balf a royal to give you? The poor man, who was impatient to be out of his hands,

fus mános, dezia, Senór, lleváos en buéna ora los quátro, pués no áy truéco. Respondió el capitán, Hermáno, con lo mío me hága Diss mercéd.

- 1. Cor. Mui ajustáda tenia la consciencia, que ni aun el médio real dádo no queria, pareciéndole que no paffáva su derécho mas allá de la mitád. No éra tan mirádo el ótro que aviéndole tones consciencia? ence Butcher?
- 2. Cap. Bién estrécha la 2. Cap. He had a very

said, Sir, take the four in the name of God, since there is no change. The Captain ansivered, Brother, God bless me with what is my own.

- 1. Cour. His conscience was very streight lac'd, that he would not take the half. royal when given him, thinking his right did not extend above the half. The other was not so nice, who having taken mádo a un carnicéro qua íva from a butcher that was going a una féria un buén talégo to a fair, a good bag of mode dinéro, rogandole encare- ney; the loser earnestly encidamente el perdidoso que treating him, to return him le bolviesse alguna cosa para something to bear his charges passar su camino, abrió el ta- on the road, he open'à the bag légo, y mandéle tomár un and bid him take an handful. punado. Metió el hombre The man thrust in his hand, la máno, procurándo cogér and endeavouring to grasp as lo mas que pudiesse, dixole much as he could, the robber el ladrón, Carnicero no tie- said to him, auhat no consci-
- tenía quien tal preguntava, nice one, who ask d the questiperó pará su provecho, pués on, for doubtless he fancy'd fin dúda suponía que la fuér- that might give him a good tiça le dáva derécho sóbre a- tle to that money, nor did he quél dinéro, y no le faltavan want for precedents enough to hártos exémplos pára com- make out his opinion, if such probación de semejante opi- instances were of any value anión, si valiéran semejántes gainst christian precepts. It is exémplos contra los preceptos a plain case that the greatest christianos. Claro está que thieves are never punish'd, belos mayores ladrones munea cause there is no court to try.

tribunál pará ellos, antes los mayóres mátan a los menóres con cápa de justicia, porqué no les quiten a éllos parte de lo que ellos han hurtádo a ótros.

2. Cor. Si huviéra quien castigasse los ladrones de márca mayor, yó téngo pára mi que no huviera tántos de los desdichádos que dan en la hórca; por esso se dize que pára los desdichados se hizo el róllo, y pára los fin ventúra la hórca y tódo.

r. Cap. Muy bién dixo un réy, hab!ándo de úno que le fervía, y hurtáva quánto podia; que éra el mejor criado que avia tenido, porqué aunqué el le robáva, no permitia que ótro lo hiziesse. Y en verdád el rey tenía razón, que mas vále sufrir un ladrón conocido, que no tenér la cása lléna dellos.

1. Cor. El Alcalde Ronquillo dezia, que de qualquiéra edád que suésse el ladrón éra bien ahorcálle; al méço por lo que avía de hurtár, y al viéjo por ló que avia hurtádo.

2. Cap. Pués si a tódos los que lo merécen huviéran de ahorcár, suéra tal la mortandád, que ningúna pestilencia se igualára con élla.

son castigados, por no avér them; on the contrary, the greatest of them put to death the lesser under colour of justice, that they may not deprive them of any part of suhat. they have robb d from others.

2. Cour. If there were any to punish robbers of the larger size, I am of opinion there would not be so many of the unfortunate ones that come to the gallows; and therefore they say, the subipping-post was made for the unfortunate, and the gallows for those who have no luck at all.

1. Cap. A certain king said very well, speaking of one that serv'd him, and stole all that he could; that he was the best servant he ever had, because tho' he stole himself, he would not allow any other to do so. And in truth, the king was in the right, for it is better to bear with one thief that is known, than to have the house full of them.

1. Cor. The Alcalde Ronquillo avas avont to say, that subatsoever age a thief was of, it avas fit to hang him, a young one for what he was to steal, and an old one for what he had stolen.

2. Cap. But if all that descrue it avere to be hang'd, the mortality would be so great, that no plague could match 2. Cor. 11.

îtumbra dezir en tales desdilos vivos pára enterrár los muértos, assi digo yó, que, no avian de bastár los inocéntes para ahorcar los réos. Antes créo que se avián de levantár los ultímos y acabár former.

con los priméros.

1. Cap. Hárto nos hémos entremetido en lo que no nos tóca; dexémos semejántes juýzios, que pués Diós nos súfre, razón es que también nofótros nos ajustémos con lo que hallámos en el múndo. El tal fué ántes que nosótros vinieramos a el, y el mismo se quedará después de nuéstros días. Múchos grándes personáges han trabajádo por reformár las costúmbres, y póco fiúto han sacádo de tédas sus diligéncias.

1. Cor. Tal es la naturaléza humána, que siémpre nos inclina a lo peor, y lo que nos dicta el apetito no es fácil de desarraygar. Las mas pervérsas inclinaciónes siémpre hallan pretextos pára defender el mal que hazen y a los que nos quiéren corregír tenemos por enemigos mortáles,

- 2. Cor. Y como se aco- 2. Cour. And as is usually said in such calamities of pechas de pestes, que no bástan stilence, that the living cannot bury the dead, so I say, that in case of executing such juen cáso de hazer tal justicia, stice, the innocent avould not be enough to hang the guilty; but I rather believe the latter would mutiny, and destroy the
  - I. Cap. We have meddled Sufficiently in what does not belong to us; let us leave such judgments, for since God bears with us, it is also reasonable that our selves to what we find in the World. It was much the same before we came into it, and it will continue the same after our days. Many great men have labour'd to reform manners, andreap'd little fruit of all their endeavours.
  - 1. Cour. Such is humane nature, that it always inclines us to the worst, and what our appetite dictates is not easy to be remov'd. The most perverse inclinations always find pretexts to maintain the evil they do, and we look upon those as mortal enemies who go about to correct us.

# A New Spanish Grammar.

### Coloquios Espanóles y Ingléses, Stanish and English Colloquies.

- 2. Cap. Mirémonos acá dentro en el pécho, sin reparar en vidas agenas, y verémos que ay bién que enmendár.
- 2. Cor. Assi es, cáda uno mire por si, y nosótros vamános a palácio, que es dia de bayle, y múlica, y irán entrándo las dámas, que será gran gúito vérlas.

1. Cap. Vámos luégo, no perdámos púnto de semejante fielta, que témo nos avémos descuydádo, por hablár demasiádo.

- se haze hura no nos saltará not want conversation there. alla converfación.
- visto la dama a quien he entregádo mi coraçón, y agóra espéro ésta dicha.

2. Cor. Si ay amóres apresfurémonos, para que no se piérda la occasión.

2. Cap. Let us look into our own breasts, without prying into the lives of others, and we shall find there is enough to correct.

2. Cor. It is so, let every one look to himself, and let us go to court, for this day there is a ball and musick, and the ladies will be going in, and it will be veryagreeable to see them.

I. Cap. Let us go immediately, that we may loofe no part of such an entertainment, for I fear we have forgot our self, by too much talking.

1. Cor. Aun no se ha per- 1. Cour. There is no time dido tiémpo, que las fiéstas lost yet, for the entertainments de palácio siempre son de nó- of the court are abways by night, che; peió bien podémos îr- however we may draw near, nos llegándo, pués mientras for in the mean while we shall

2. Cap. Dias ha que no he 2. Cap. I have not for some -time seen the lady I have resign'd my heart to, I now expect that happiness.

> 2. Cour. If there be love in the case, let us make haste, that the opportunity may not be lost.

